The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.
IN THE VICE-WARDEN'S COURT.
FERRIS *v.* THOMAS AND ANOTHER.

WHEREAS the Vice-Warden did, on the 13th day of August last, by consent of the Defendants, Decree (amongst other things), that a SALE be made of the Engines, Machinery, and Materials, upon and belonging to KELLEWERRIS MINE, in the parish of Kea, within the said Stannaries, under the direction of the Registrar of the Court, and that the proceeds of such Sale should be applied by the said Registrar in the manner directed by the decree in the above mentioned cause.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the said Decree, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be holden at KELLEWERRIS MINE aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 18th day of February next, and on the following days, until the whole be disposed of, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of each day, for selling either together, or in Lots, the undermentioned mining machinery, materials, and other effects, viz.:—A Steam-engine, nearly new, 63 inch cylinder, wood beam, with boilers about 14 tons and 40 feet long; 2 water stamp wheels, 24 feet diameter, with 3 lifters, frame, &c. to each; 2 capstans complete; engine shears; flat rod do.; 2 capstan ropes of 12 inch each; a long set of flat rods, with stands, pullies, bobs, &c.; whims with sheaves; several sets of launders; a quantity of new and old iron; several pumps; a large connection rod; whim and other ropes; sundry pieces of new and old timber; 2 smiths' bellows, 40 inch and 36 inch; 2 anvils; 2 beams, with scales and weights; iron kibbles; smiths' and miners' tools; counting-house furniture, &c., &c., &c.

For viewing the same, application may be made at the mine, and for further particulars (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. Henry Trefusis Smith, solicitor, Devonport; or to Messrs. Simmons, Passingham, and Simmons, solicitors, Truro.

Dated 2d January, 1840.

STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.
IN THE VICE-WARDEN'S COURT.

PURSUANT to a decree made in the consolidated causes of James Polglase *v.* Thomas and another, and John Polglase *v.* Thomas and another, the creditors of the defendants, in respect of EAST DING DONG MINE, in the parish of Madron, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 18th day of February next, to come in and prove their debts before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro.

GEORGE GILLSON.
Dated Jan. 21. Plaintiffs' solicitor, Truro.

VALUABLE ESTATES, COAL MINES, AND COLLIERIES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the ROE BUCK INN, in Newcastle-under-Lyme, on Thursday, the 19th day of March next, at Twelve at noon, all those FREEHOLD ESTATES, situate at and near Talk-on-the Hill, in the county of Stafford, called the WOODSHUTTS and HOLLINS ESTATE, and the HARDING'S WOOD ESTATE, in the parishes of Audley and Wolstanton, containing in the whole about 313 acres, together with the extensive

MINES OF COAL AND IRONSTONE,

and all other Mines and Minerals under the same, and also under other estates and waste lands thereto adjoining.

On the Woodshutts and Hollins Estate a most profitable colliery is now open and at work, with markets both by land and by the canal, for any quantity of coals that can be raised; and further works might immediately be opened, with great and certain advantage, on several mines of most superior house-fire coal (usually known by the name of Nabs or Banbury coals) not yet touched.

These properties, which are divided into sundry eligible farms, with commodious farm houses and buildings, comprise, besides a capital MESSUAGE or MANSION-HOUSE, called WHITE-HALL, with spacious offices and out-buildings, &c., a large and valuable Water Corn Mill, a considerable number of Cottages for workmen, large and convenient Wharfs on the banks of the Grand Trunk Canal, with railroads, powerful water-engines, and all other machinery and implements for getting and raising Coals; weighing machines and offices, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, boat docks and canal boats, and every thing appertaining to an extensive Colliery, in the most complete order.

The present get of the Woodshutts and Hollins Collieries may be taken at 600 tons a week, which might be easily increased to double or treble that quantity; and in addition to the advantages which the landed property and mines already possess, in being situate at the junction of the Macclesfield Canal with the Grand Trunk, and intersected nearly a mile by the one, and half a mile by the other, the intended railway from Manchester to Birmingham passing through the Collieries, and the contemplated extension of the Chester and Crewe Railway to Harecastle, present not only the further prospect of a greatly extended sale of coals in the most flourishing districts of Lancashire and Cheshire, but also the opportunity of establishing on the said property, docks, warehouses, or works of any description.

These estates are situate about five miles from Newcastle-under-Lyme, three from the Staffordshire Potteries, ten from the principal Cheshire Salt Works, and six from Congleton; and both the great roads from London to Manchester and Liverpool, through Newcastle-under-Lyme, and through the Staffordshire Potteries, pass through the estates; and the former diverges at a point extremely favourable for the erection of a good inn. In every point of view, therefore, a great and rapid improvement may be reasonably expected in the whole of this property.

For further particulars apply to G. A. M'Dermott, Esq., Chesterton; or to Messrs. T. and J. W. Ward, Solicitors, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

COAL AND IRONSTONE, IN NORTH WALES.

TO BE LET, for a term of years which may be agreed upon, the COAL, Ironstone, and other minerals of the LLAY ESTATE, in the parish of Gresford, Denbighshire, comprising an extent of 500 acres. The estate is situate at an average distance of less than two miles from the profitable coal and Iron-works of Frwd and Brymso, and is held from actual explorings to contain the same mineral deposits with those of the works in question, which exhibit the following capital sections:—

1. The DROWSAL COAL, 5 feet in height.
2. The POWELL COAL, 4 feet ditto.
3. The TWO YARD COAL, 6 feet ditto.
4. The BRASSEY COAL, 5 feet ditto.
5. The MAIN COAL, 16 feet 6 inches ditto.
6. The YARD COAL, 3 feet ditto.

Associated with the coal seams are many BEDS of IRONSTONE, which are worked at a moderate cost. The coal is of that valuable class which can be employed in a raw state for the smelting of iron ore. The neighbourhood abounds with materials adapted to the erection of blast furnaces, and the mountain limestone is at hand for a suitable flux.—As a sale colliery Llay possesses an eminent advantage over the neighbouring ones in the circumstance of its vicinity to Chester, and the excellency of the roads. The demand for coal in this district is on the increase, and the price has in consequence advanced in a few years upwards of 30 per cent. at the pit's mouth. The property may be inspected on application to Mr. William Grindley, at Llay-hall; and further particulars known by reference to Mr. Williams, Gianywern, near Denbigh; or to Mr. Barker, solicitor, Chester, at whose office a map of the estate may be seen.—Chester, December, 1839.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.
VALUABLE COPYHOLD, FARM, AND MINERAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that Messuage or Dwelling House, with the Barns, Stables, Outbuildings, and 150 acres (more or less) of Arable, Meadow, Pasture, and Wood Land thereto belonging called Blaen Gowna, now in the occupation of John Francis, at the yearly rent of £85 situate in the parish of Monythusloyne, Manor of Abercarne, and County of Monmouth, with a right of Sheep-walk on the adjoining mountain.

This property contains the entire strata of Coal and Iron ore usually found in the Monmouthshire mineral district, and presents great natural advantages for the establishment of extensive Coal and Iron Works, being about three-quarters of a mile only from the Monmouthshire Canal (to which a railway may, at a very small expense, be made through a ravine or dingle of an uninterrupted and gentle fall the whole distance), and being partly bounded by two considerable and never-failing streams of water, which form a junction at a point of the property nearest the canal.

It is believed that any additional quantity of the adjoining Mineral Property may, if required, be taken on moderate terms, warranting the outlay of a large capital in extensive mineral operations, with every prospect of a speedy and handsome return.

The Tenant will show the Farm; and other particulars may be known on application to Henry Mostyn, Esq., Usk, or to Mr. Croft, solicitor, Pontypool, at whose office a map of the property may be seen.

Pontypool, December 5.

TO MINERAL PROPRIETORS IN COAL AND IRONSTONE.—An opportunity now offers for receiving a YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishing to LEARN PRACTICALLY the ART of MINING and MANUFACTURING IRON, together with the CIVIL ENGINEERING and MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS necessary for such establishments, with whom a LIBERAL PREMIUM will be expected.—For particulars, all letters (post paid) addressed to "J. C. M.," at the Editor's Office of this Journal, will be duly attended to.

TO COAL-OWNERS, MINERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, EXCAVATORS, &c.—HALL'S PATENT HYDRAULIC BELT, or WATER ELEVATOR.—By this simple, efficient, and economical invention, which has many advantages over pumps of every description, water is raised and discharged in a uniform and continuous stream, at any required elevation. The work performed, in proportion to the power applied, is much greater than in the case of the ordinary pump of the best construction. The apparatus is now at work on the premises of Messrs. Eveleigh and Neave, Greengate, Salford, where it may be inspected any day, from nine to ten o'clock in the morning, and from three to four in the afternoon; also at Mr. Edward Hall's, Sunny Bank, Ordsall-lane, Salford; and at the Tunnel, on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, at Sutterebrook. A working model can be seen at the King's Arms, King-street, Manchester, where Mr. Hall will give every requisite information.

TO BE LET, for such a term of years as may be agreed for, and entered upon on the 25th March next, all that current-going SEA-SALE COLLIERY and LIMESTONE QUARRY, called WHITLEY COLLIERY and LIMEWORKS, with or without the mansion-house, farms, and premises now appended thereto; situated in the manor of Tynemouth, distant about two miles from the river Tyne, with which it communicates by means of a private railway. The royalty contains a variety of seams, suitable for household and steam purposes. The concern may be viewed by applying to the agent on the premises; and Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Earsdon, will afford any further information, and treat for the letting of the whole.

Earsdon, near Newcastle, January, 1840.

NEW JOINT-STOCK BANK.
(In which the management, accountancy, and direction, shall be each a check upon the others; and the protection and legitimate use of the bank's funds secured by fundamental laws)
TO BE STYLED
THE MANCHESTER BANKING COMPANY.
Capital £500,000, in 25,000 shares of £20 each.

The positive advantages arising from the principles of this company will be—

1. A capital uninvolved, and in legitimate, safe, and profitable operation.
2. A direction or council, protected from importunities; its deliberations disinterested and regular; and its functions high and honourable.
3. A manager released from painful subserviency, and placed beneath a perfectly independent superintendence and legitimate control. In fine, an establishment steadily prosperous—its returns undiminished by hazardous operations—and its character based upon sound principles and legitimate practice.

☞ By a system of mutual and particular agency the Manchester Banking Company will extend to its shareholders and customers all the legitimate business facilities now afforded by the branches of other banking companies.

Prospectuses, and form of application for shares, may be had of the provisional committee, No. 3, Arcade, Town-hall-buildings, King-street, Manchester.

ON SALE.—SCOTCH AND WELCH PIG IRON.
ANTHRACITOUS PIG IRON.
RAILS AND RAILWAY IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SHROPSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE
BEST BOILER PLATES, ANGLE AND RIVET IRON, BAR, BOLT, CABLE, SHEET, HOOP AND ROD IRON, LATHES, PLANING AND SCREWING MACHINES, DRILLS, AND ENGINEERS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STEEL FILES, CIRCULAR AND OTHER SAWS, AND SHEFFIELD GOODS IN GENERAL.
ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS, &c.
HURDLES AND WROUGHT-IRON PALLISADING.
BEST BLASTING POWDER AND PATENT SAFETY FUSE.
Apply to JOSEPH JOHNSON,
CANNING CHAMBERS (north side the Custom-house), LIVERPOOL.
Dec. 14, 1839.

THOMAS TURTON and SONS, STEEL CONVERTERS and REFINERS, and MANUFACTURERS of
BEST CAST-STEEL FILES, CUT BY MACHINERY,
(Spring Works, Sheffield), respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have appointed Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, Canning-chambers, Liverpool, their sole Agent for Liverpool, North and South Wales, Cornwall, &c., &c., for the sale of their
SUPERIOR GENUINE (L) "SYKES" STEEL
SINGLE and DOUBLE SHEAR, SPRING, and BEST CAST TOOL, and FILES of every description.

With thanks for favours already received, they solicit a continuance of them; and assure their friends, that they will continue to supply Files, second to none in the kingdom for excellence and durability, and STEEL of the best qualities.

Spring Works, Sheffield, and
Canning-chambers, North-side Custom-house, Liverpool, Jan. 15.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1821. Capital £350,000.

TRUSTEES.

Right Hon. Lord Wodehouse	John Stracey, Esq.
Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.	J. Wright, Esq., banker
Charles Savill Onley, Esq.	Edw. W. Martin, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—E. T. Booth, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT—Lieut.-Col. John Harvey.

Anthony Hudson, Esq.	George Seppings, Esq.
George Morse, Esq.	Isaac Jermy, Recorder of Norwich.
W. Herring, Esq.	Edward Steward, Esq.
Colonel Sir R. J. Harvey, C.B.	Capt. Blakiston, R.N.
Charles Evans, Esq.	Lewis Evans, Esq., M.D.
Adam Taylor, Esq. } Secretaries.	
Samuel Bignold, Esq. }	

LONDON BOARD.

Charles Savill Onley, Esq.	Thomas Amyott, Esq.
John Wright, Esq.	R. J. Bunyon, Esq., Secretary, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Insurances are granted by this society on buildings, goods, merchandise, and effects, ships in port, harbour, or dock, from loss or damage by fire, in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is provided by the constitution of the society, that the assured shall be free from all responsibility; and to guarantee the engagements of the office, a fund of £350,000 has been subscribed by a numerous and opulent proprietory.

The rates of premiums are as low as any other established office, and the insurers enjoying the benefit of periodical returns at intervals of three and five years.

ROBERT JOHN BUNYON, Secretary, London.

London Department, No. 6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1808.—Capital £1,700,000.

TRUSTEES.

The Earl of Orford	John Wright, Esq., banker, London
Edmund Wodehouse, Esq., M.P.	Edward Wenman Martin, Esq.
Charles Savill Only, Esq.	

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, Thorpe Lodge.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Isaac Jermy, Esq., Recorder of Norwich. E. T. Booth, Esq.

Colonel Sir Robert J. Harvey, C.B.	J. G. Crosse, Esq., F.R.S.
Alderman Farebrother	T. Amyot, Esq., F.R.S.
Timothy Steward, Esq.	W. Rackham, Esq.
Dr. Evans	G. Seppings, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

SECRETARY—Samuel Bignold, Esq.

This society is founded on the equitable principle of mutual guarantee. It consists of upwards of 7500 members. The rates of premium are considerably below those of many other offices, besides which the members enjoy the benefit of periodical additions to the sums insured, which have already amounted to £444,798.

The affairs of this society have recently undergone a strict investigation, the result proving that its capital is fully adequate to every subsisting engagement, and that the office is in a sound and prosperous state.

The directors have great pleasure in announcing to the members that the revision of the society's Deed of Settlement is proceeding satisfactorily, and that, under the regulations and management to which the directors stand pledged, important additions may be confidently anticipated to the sums assured at the periodical division in 1843, in which additions persons who now take out policies will participate.

In the last year 566 new insurances were effected with the society, a number probably equalled by few offices in the kingdom.

Agents are established in all the principal towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

London Department, No. 6, Crescent, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

The board of management sit every Friday, from One till Two o'clock, at the society's office, as above, whose parties may effect insurances on application, and any information on the society's affairs, may be obtained.

ROBERT JOHN BUNYON, Secretary, London.

VALE OF NEATH AND SOUTH WALES BREWERY COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Joseph Stancomb, Esq.	William Brunton, Esq.
John White Little, Esq.	William Henry Buckland, Esq.
Joseph Rosher, Esq.	

LONDON BANKERS—Messrs. Drewett and Fowler, Princes-street.

Capital £100,000, in 5000 shares of £20 each, to be extended to £125,000, by the issue of additional shares at a premium.

The share list will be closed on Saturday, February 15, on which day the shares will be allotted. No shares will be afterwards issued under 4th premium.

The trade is now 440 barrels per week. In order to meet the present demand, it is requisite to increase the trade to 700 barrels per week, which, at the average prices of malt and hops, will yield £15 per cent. upon the capital. The progressive extension of the trade to 1000 barrels per week, as contemplated by the directors, will be attended with larger profits.

Applications for shares to be made to the directors, at the "Vale of Neath Brewery," Neath; who will be happy to furnish all additional information to parties desirous of becoming shareholders.

January 17.

PLYMOUTH, PENTREBACH, AND DUFFRYN IRON COMPANY.
Capital 400,000, in 8000 shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.

Henry C. Bingham, Esq.	Richard Hill, Esq.
S. Bosanquet (of East Woodhey), Esq.	Anthony Hill, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.	John Hullett, Esq.
Charles Franks, Esq.	Henry Luard, Esq.
John Nicholl, Esq., M.P.	

Managing Director in London—John Dixon, Esq.
Managing Directors in the Country—Richard Hill, Esq.; Anthony Hill, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Bosanquet and Co.
Solicitors—Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Co.

The Plymouth, Pentrebach, and Duffryn Iron Works, at Merthyr Tydvil, in the county of Glamorgan, are amongst the earliest of the great iron works established in South Wales, and during a period of above fifty years have been the property of and constantly conducted by Messrs. Richard and Anthony Hill, and their late father, on an extensive scale, and with very considerable advantage.

Messrs. Hill being desirous of disposing of these works, have entered into a provisional agreement with the other gentlemen above named, as the directors of a company proposed to be formed to carry on the works, to sell the same for the sum of £327,000, possession being given on the 1st of May next. The value of the works, &c., as estimated by Mr. William Needham, an experienced iron master, employed by those directors, on behalf of the proposed company, was £394,335.

The works are in complete repair, and in full and profitable employment, and will, by the 1st of May, be capable of producing annually 25,000 tons of bar-iron, for which there is an ample supply of minerals upon the property, and, judging from their present capabilities, and from past experience, it is calculated that the profit on the purchase-money of £327,000 will be equal to 10 per cent. per annum.

The undertaking is offered to the public as a permanent investment of capital, and as the company will be in receipt of the profits of the works from the 1st of May, a considerable dividend upon the invested capital may be expected at the end of the first year, and regularly afterwards.

Messrs. Hill agree to continue in the management of the works for at least two years from the 1st of May.

The capital requisite to complete the first payment for the works, and to carry on the business, will amount to £200,000, which is to be paid by the shareholders as follows, viz.:—£12 10s. per share on allotment, or within fourteen days afterwards; £12 10s. per share on the 15th of April next.

The remainder of the capital to be paid as and when the directors shall require it, in calls not exceeding £5 per share at the utmost, and at intervals of six calendar months each.

A prospectus, containing full particulars and copies of Mr. Needham's report, may be had at the offices of Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, and 10, Whitehall; and Messrs. Baxendale and Co., 7, Great Winchester-street, and 24, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Applications for shares must be made on or before the 1st of February, full instructions as to which will be found in the prospectus.

The prospectus, and Mr. Needham's report, may also be had at the following places:—
Messrs. Yates and Cox, Liverpool.
Messrs. T. Edington and Sons, Glasgow.
Messrs. W. and J. Leechman, ditto.
Messrs. Casson and Duggan, Dublin.
Messrs. Ward, Merriman, and Co., bankers, Marlborough.
Messrs. Jones and Co., solicitors, Brecon.
The Plymouth Iron Works, Merthyr Tydvil.
The Plymouth Wharf, Cardiff.
Mr. W. Steward, Iron Ore Office, Whitehaven.
Messrs. J. W. and G. Whateley, solicitors, Birmingham.
Thomas Tuffley Harding, Esq., solicitor, Manchester.

DEVON AND CORNWALL RAILWAY.—At a full Meeting of the Devon and Cornwall Railway Committee, held in the Council Hall, Truro, on the 8th of January, 1840,

Earl PALMOUTH in the chair,

Several communications directed to various members of the committee were read, and the sub-committee presented the following

REPORT.

First Report of the Sub-Committee, appointed at the Committee Meeting held at Pearce's Hotel, on the 20th November, 1839.

Your sub-committee have endeavoured, as far as practicable, to obtain such information on the points suggested in your resolutions, as well as such further information as would be useful to the committee, in determining on the expediency of submitting to the public the propriety of carrying a line of railway through the county, but are not yet in a condition to present it in so complete a form as they could desire.

They have endeavoured to ascertain what prospect there is of a railway communication being completed between the metropolis and Exeter; and they are informed by the directors of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, that it is their fixed determination to bring their line down to Exeter, "at the earliest possible period;" and they further observe that while the completion of their line would necessarily influence the construction of one through Cornwall, the latter undertaking must have a considerable influence upon the ultimate success of the former. There does not appear to be any present intention with the directors of the Southampton or South-Western Railway to bring their line further west, although surveys and estimates have been prepared for a line as far as Salisbury, but as yet no bill for this purpose has been applied for. They have also endeavoured to obtain information respecting the survey which has been made for a South Devon Railway, and to ascertain how near the border of this county such railway would pass; they have not yet obtained this information, but Mr. Rendle, the surveyor, having stated that he would be willing to meet any person deputed by this sub-committee, they have authorised the secretary to proceed to Plymouth, in the ensuing week, for the purpose of having an interview with him, as well as the secretary, and any other influential gentlemen interested in that undertaking.

Your sub-committee have not yet succeeded in their efforts to obtain the papers belonging to the former railway company, on which the statements made to Parliament respecting the traffic were founded, but understand they are very voluminous.

Your sub-committee have taken means to ascertain, with as much accuracy as possible, the traffic of the county in its various branches, and have circulated queries respecting it, and employed a competent person to prosecute the inquiry in the several towns and districts of the county. A large quantity of information has already been obtained, but the inquiry is not completed, nor have the materials been arranged or digested.

The manner in which assistance has been rendered to Mr. F. Fox, the agent employed by your sub-committee, by gentlemen resident in the different places which he has visited, and the readiness with which information has been furnished to him and to the sub-committee, have been very gratifying as evidences of the lively interest felt in the important object for which these inquiries are made.

Your sub-committee have received from Captain Moorsom some very valuable communications, containing suggestions and advice of the greatest use to the committee. Captain Moorsom's known ability and experience in railways renders every communication from him important; and the handsome manner in which he has proffered his aid in carrying out the great object of a Devon and Cornish Railroad, deserves the warmest thanks of the committee.

Your sub-committee feel that the inquiries on which they have entered, will require considerable time; and, if they are to be prosecuted to a satisfactory termination, will demand larger funds than are at present at the disposal of the committee; but until such inquiries have been made, no data can be given on which any committee could recommend this important undertaking to the subscribing support of the county.

It was then resolved unanimously—

1st.—That this report be adopted, and that the thanks of the committee be presented to the sub-committee, for their great attention to the business intrusted to their care.

2d.—That the attention of the county be immediately called to the latter portion of the report of the sub-committee, and to the importance of raising additional subscriptions; that the list of subscribers be printed and sent to those gentlemen who have not yet subscribed, with a request for their assistance.

3d.—That John Rashleigh, Esq., be added to the committee, and that Wm. Reynolds, Esq., be added to the sub-committee.

4th.—That the sub-committee be empowered to call the committee together, when they may deem it expedient to do so.

5th.—That the report and resolutions be printed in those newspapers in which the former resolutions appeared.

FALMOUTH, Chairman.

That the thanks of the committee be presented to Earl Falmouth for his conduct in the chair.

W. H. BOND, Hon. Secretary.

THE THAMES TUNNEL IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC every day (except Sunday), from Nine in the morning until dark. Admittance One Shilling each. Entrance near the Church at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the River. The Tunnel is now upwards of 1000 feet in length, brilliantly lighted with Gas, and is completed to within 120 feet from the Wharf-wall, Wapping.

By order, J. CHARLIER, Clerk to the Company.

Thames Tunnel Office, Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, Jan.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUSE, FOR BLASTING ROCKS IN MINES, QUARRIES, AND FOR SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.—This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting this very hazardous operation. From many testimonies to the confidence with which the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the kingdom, they select the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c.:—

"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuse; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name to any extent on this."

Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Camborne, Cornwall.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

FRIDAY—JAN. 17.

The following petitions for Bills were ordered to lie on the table:—Arbroath and Forfar Railway, Thames Plate Glass Company, Sheffield and Rotherham Railway Act Amendment, Chester and Birkenhead Railway, Taff Vale Railway, Lancaster and Preston Railway Act Amendment, and the North Union Railway.

MONDAY.

The British Plate Glass Company and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway petitions for Bills were ordered to lie on the table.

TUESDAY.

The Great Level of the Wash Inclosure petition for Bill was ordered to lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY.

The petitions for Bills for the following companies were referred to the Select Committee on Petitions for Private Bills:—Arbroath and Forfar Railway, Thames Plate Glass Company, Sheffield and Rotherham Railway Act Amendment, Lancaster and Preston Railway Act Amendment, Chester and Birkenhead Railway, Taff Vale Railway, Harrington (Liverpool) Dock Company, North Union Railway, British Plate Glass Company, Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, Protestant Dissenters' Assurance Company, Great Level of the Wash Inclosure Company, and the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT—JAN. 17.

BOSANQUET *v.* RAINSFORTH.—Lord DENMAN delivered judgment in this case, which was a rule *nisi* calling upon certain individuals to show cause under the general Joint-stock Companies Act, why a suggestion should not be entered upon the roll for the purpose of making the parties in question chargeable as private and separate individuals, and why execution should not issue against them as such upon a judgment obtained in an action against the registered officers of the company. It was admitted that according to the Act of Parliament this personal liability could only be created by the interposition of the Court, and the question was whether such interposition ought to be effected in the manner proposed by the rule, or in the form of a *scire facias*. It was, in fact, a question in what manner new parties were to be placed upon the record, which, according to antecedent usage, must be by *scire facias*, the proceeding by suggestion being only appropriate to the introduction of collateral facts, as the change of name or death of parties, &c. No party ought to be chargeable with any liability without full notice and opportunity of defending himself, and this could most effectually be done upon a *scire facias*. The rule, therefore, for entering the suggestion must be discharged.—There were several cases depending upon the result, and the same decision affects them all.

RIGHTS UNDER MINING LEASES.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—JAN. 22.

DAND *v.* KINGSCOTE.—This was an action of trespass, for breaking and entering two closes of the plaintiff, called "Clark's South Moor" and "Cuddy's," and sinking pits, &c., therein. The defendant pleaded a custom in the manor of Amble, in Northumberland, for the lord to enter upon the lands of other persons for the purpose of procuring coal; and set forth a title in the late Earl of Newburgh, and a justification under the present Countess. Various other justifications were set forth on the pleadings, which extended to nearly thirty "brief" sheets.

It appeared on the trial, at the Northumberland Summer Assizes, in 1838, that the plaintiff was seised in fee of the closes in question, and that in January, 1837, the defendant sunk a pit, with proper shafts and apparatus, in Clark's South Moor, in order to work for and get coals. He also erected a 50-horse-power steam-engine to draw off the water and raise the coal, and dug a large pond for the supply of water to the steam-engine. The entire works in this close occupied nearly two acres and a half. In the summer of the same year the defendant also constructed a railway in Cuddy's for the transit of the coal, and erected a staith for the loading of the coal on board vessels in the river "Cogsette," which is navigable to the sea. The present action was thereupon brought to try the right of the defendant to make this important use of the plaintiff's land.

The question in the cause was, whether, under a grant made in 1630, of all mines of coal within the fields or territories of Amble, "together with wayleave and stay-leave to and from the said mines, with liberty of sinking and digging pits," the grantee and his assigns had a right to lay down a modern railway?

Mr. W. H. WATSON (with whom were Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. OTTER) argued, for the plaintiff, that it was clear that the grantor never could have contemplated that he was reserving permission to lay down such a way as this, by which the plaintiff was actually ousted of his land.

Mr. ADDISON (with whom was Mr. ALEXANDER), *contrà*, contended that the grantee and his assigns had full right to avail themselves of any species of way and road which the science and skill of modern times had discovered.

The argument of these questions occupied the court for many hours, and ultimately their Lordships took time to consider their judgment.

SPECIFICATIONS OF RECENT PATENTS.

[From the "Inventors' Advocate."]

Joseph Jennings, Bissow-bridge, parish of Kea, Cornwall, a process for obtaining metal from pyrites or mundic, Dec. 21.—The inventor claims the method of converting iron pyrites or mundic into a useful metal.

To ascertain the quality of the ore, he adopts a standard flux of 3 dwts. common salt, 1 dwt. borax, 1 dwt. of quicklime, 12 grs. fluor spar, 12 grs. charcoal, and 12 grs. tartar; to these he adds the ore, and fuses them in an ordinary crucible; in undergoing a second and third assay, the quantity of salt, quicklime, &c., may be reduced, but not the borax. The pyrites or mundic will produce on an average 35 per cent. of metal.

Having thus gained the quality of the ore, the inventor sets forth the method of producing one ton of metal—he adds ½ cwt. of fluor spar, ½ cwt. of quicklime, 5 lbs. of common salt, and ½ cwt. of charcoal; the whole are put into a blast or reverberatory furnace. When the smelting is completed, the metal is drawn off into kettles with fire under them, and if it be requisite to toughen the metal, about 10 per cent. tin is added, or a quantity of iron ore or hæmatite.

William Vickers, Firs-hill, York, steel manufacturer, an improvement in the manufacture of cast-steel, Dec. 24.—The patentee has two methods of making cast-steel from pieces of horse-shoes, nails, wrought-iron turnings or borings, &c. To 100 lbs. of borings, or turnings, add 2 lbs. of black oxide of manganese, and 3 lbs. of ground charcoal; fuse the whole to an increased temperature in an ordinary furnace or crucible.

The second method is to employ cast-iron turnings or borings in the place of charcoal. To 100 lbs. of wrought-iron turnings or borings, add 2 lbs. 3 oz. of black oxide of manganese, and 28 lbs. of cast-iron turnings or borings, well pounded.

The ordinary reverberatory furnace, crucible, heats and moulds are employed.

John Arrowsmith, Bilsten, Stafford, engineer, certain improvements in steam-engines, Dec. 24.—The peculiar advantage of this improvement is to employ the steam, that has forced up one piston, to work up a piston that is in a second cylinder.

The steam entering below the piston, forces it up in the cylinder, and when the piston is in this position the induction valve is closed, and the steam that was below passes through the eduction valve, at the bottom of the first cylinder, to work up the piston that is in the second cylinder of larger diameter; a portion of this steam is conveyed above the piston of the first cylinder by a valve opening at the upper part of the steam chamber, by which means the piston in its down stroke is kept in equilibrium, while the under steam is conveyed under the piston of the second cylinder; as soon as the first piston has returned to its former position, the valve between the first and second cylinder closes, and the valve above from the steam chamber closes, but the steam that was above to keep this piston in equilibrium passes through an opening valve into the condensing chamber. The greater portion of the steam that was under the first piston is now under the piston of the second cylinder, which in its down stroke allows the steam to pass into an exhausted air chamber, and then into the condenser; while the piston of the second cylinder is descending the piston of the first cylinder is being forced up by a further supply of steam.

The drawings of the specification represent an engine placed over the shaft of a mine, to work a pair of pumps, but this improvement is applicable to steam boats and other steam power.

The patentee calls his invention the high-pressure, low-pressure, double expansive, and double condensing engine.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, the following gentlemen were appointed the select committee "to inquire into the state of communication by railways, and to report their observations thereupon to the House:"—Mr. Labouchere, Sir R. Peel, Lord G. Somerset, Mr. Thornely, Lord Sandon, Mr. Loch, Mr. Pendefield, Sir J. Guest, Lord Stanley, Mr. Greene, Sir H. Verney, Mr. H. Baring, Sir J. Graham, Lord Seymour, Mr. Easthope, Mr. E. Tennant, and Mr. French; with power to send for persons, papers, and records—five to be the quorum.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BRAZILIAN COMPANY—(CATA BRANCA SHARES).

A general meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held at the offices of the company, on Wednesday, the 22d inst.

ROBERT COTESWORTH, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry to inform the meeting that the reason of his taking the chair on the present occasion was the lamented illness of their respected friend, Mr. Heathorn, and he trusted they would excuse anything which might be irregular in his discharge of the duties.

The SECRETARY then read the advertisement convening the meeting.

The following directors' report was then read:—

REPORT.

The return of Captain Cotesworth to England, on a temporary absence from Brazil, is a subject of much satisfaction to the directors, as affording an opportunity to the shareholders, on the present occasion, of conferring with him personally, and receiving his report on the state and prospects of the important undertaking which has been for some time under his management.

These prospects, the directors are happy to say, continue highly favourable; and though they cannot avoid expressing their regret at again meeting the shareholders without being able to announce that they are in possession of surplus funds, they feel confident that this disappointment is not likely to be of much longer continuance, having been caused, not by any want of capability in the mine itself, but partly by unforeseen impediments and the delays incident to operations of this nature, and partly by the necessity of making considerable outlays in order to provide an adequate supply of labour and machinery.

One of the most serious impediments has been an accident of a very painful nature, which occurred in February, 1838, when a slide of ground, many tons in weight, fell, without any previous indication of being insecure, overwhelming part of the mine, and causing the loss of five valuable lives. This unfortunate event threw for some time considerable gloom over the establishment; and the mining operations suffered much interruption, not only till the mass of rubbish could be cleared away, but also from the necessity of employing the greater part of the force in securing the mine so effectually, by strong timbering, as to prevent the recurrence of a similar misfortune.

The recent completion of some works which has occupied more time than could have been anticipated, promises, hence forward, to afford such increased facilities as to ensure the extraction of a sufficient quantity of ore to supply the increased stamping power, and this object once gained, little or no doubt seems to exist of profitable returns being realized.

The most important of the works alluded to is the deep adit, which had been some years in progress. It is about seventy fathoms in length from its mouth near the first stamping-mill to its opening into the mine, seven feet in height, and four feet in width; and an iron railroad having been laid down in it, the ore is now conveyed to the stamps with comparative facility, while it affords a further great advantage as an outlet for the water far more convenient than the adit formerly in use. Two levels (called "killas levels") have been commenced to convey the ore to the other stamping-mills.

Another great work lately completed is the new stamping-mill, carrying thirty heads, the most powerful engine of the kind in the country, and reflecting the highest credit on the engineer, Mr. Henry Carpenter; but not more than fifteen heads of this mill have been yet in use, in consequence of the breaking of some iron cog-wheels sent from Cornwall, which proved too weak, but which will shortly be replaced by others of greater strength now on the way.

The number of stamping-mills previous to this being built was three, carrying altogether thirty-six heads; but one of ten heads having become worn out, the number of heads now available is fifty-six. Of these, the greatest quantity that it has yet been possible to employ has been forty-one, and this for one month only, while on the other hand, for a short time after the occurrence of the accident, not more than eight were kept at work. The number for the last three years has generally varied from twenty-six to thirty-six. Another of the old mills of ten heads having exhibited symptoms of weakness, it is proposed to replace it by one of twenty heads, and the total number will be then sixty-six; but, as some time must necessarily elapse before this can be accomplished, the produce of gold, for some months to come, can only be estimated with reference to the stamping power of fifty-six heads; and, judging from past experience, extending now over so long a period, such estimate cannot but be considered highly favourable.

It will be seen, by the gold reports, that the produce has gradually increased from ¾ of a lb. per day, with twenty heads at work, to upwards of 2lbs. per day, on an average of the past year, during which the number of heads has averaged about thirty-four. From the 1st to the 25th October (the last date from Cata Branca), the return is 2¼ lbs. per day, and the last week, ending 28th October, produced 23 lbs. This increase is to be principally attributed to the return of the rainy season, and consequent augmentation of the stamping power, and has taken place notwithstanding the temporary prevalence of sickness, which, though slight, had for some days prevented as many as fifty men from working. It may therefore be fairly expected, that when the fifty-six heads can be supplied—and this point now appears on the eve of being accomplished—a further considerable increase in the gold produce will result. The stamping power may be hereafter increased to any required extent.

The directors now proceed to state what steps have been taken to provide a sufficient force. In their last report it was mentioned that a party of thirty-seven men and boys (chiefly miners and artificers) had been sent from England in 1837, and that fifty labourers had been engaged in Cornwall. These, with the wives and families of some (the latter chiefly boys, who it was expected would be useful) amounting to eighty-four persons altogether, and under engagements for ten years, arrived in Brazil in Oct. 1837; but this experiment did not answer the expectations entertained of its success, and not more than half this party are at present on the establishment.

This disappointment rendered it indispensably necessary to add to the negro force, which has been done, since the last report, to the extent of 119 men, and twenty-six women; and the number of negroes now belonging to the company, is 250 men, seventy women, and thirty children. About fifty-three negro men, sixteen boys, and twenty-two women have been also recently hired.

The number of Europeans at Cata Branca, is eighty; viz., five officers, four mining captains, one engineer, sixty miners, artificers, and labourers, and ten boys. There are also about 100 hired Brazilian labourers generally employed.

The state of the company's finances will be seen from the accounts now presented. The extension of the establishment has naturally led to an increase in the expenses, but the gold produce has also increased to a sufficient extent to very nearly meet all expenditure to the present time, including not only the cost of sending out the two parties above mentioned, which, with their passage, journey up the country, and advance of wages as outfit, was altogether not less than 5000*l.*; but also many heavy expenses attending the building of stamping-mills (the new one being estimated to have cost 7000*l.*), driving the deep adit, extensive timbering, and other necessary works, the completion of which Captain Cotesworth considers as having doubled the value of the mine. Large supplies of mine materials have been likewise recently provided.

This expenditure having absorbed all the funds received by the directors, a debt has been unavoidably incurred in order to defray the necessary outlay for force. On a comparative estimate of the liabilities and available funds at the end of the past year, as stated in the accounts, there appears a deficit of about 9000*l.*; but the value of the negroes added to the property of the company during the last two years being 8300*l.*, it is obvious that the deficit arises from investment, and not expenditure, and the directors consider that it might have been fairly provided for by calling for another instalment on the capital, which, even with such addition, would be very small when compared with the magnitude of the undertaking.

The directors were unwilling, however, to resort to this step, while such well-grounded hopes existed of the debt being, at no distant period, paid off, or greatly reduced by the surplus produce of gold. Conceiving too that a call, at all times objectionable, would have been particularly so during the late pressure on the money market, they have delayed coming to any decision on the point, although the loans which it has been necessary to obtain, and which have at times been considerably higher than at present, have been either advanced or guaranteed entirely by themselves.

It is now a subject for consideration, whether the debt should continue for some time longer, till it can be liquidated by future remittances from the mine, or whether a call should be made, which would have the effect of leaving all the surplus produce, henceforward, applicable to the payment of dividends, and consequently accelerate that desirable event. The directors have no wish to urge the latter alternative, and are certainly disposed to await the liquidation of the debt out of the surplus produce; but if circumstances should arise to render a call expedient, they will give timely notice thereof to the shareholders.

The directors have much satisfaction in stating that Captain Cotesworth intends returning to Brazil in a few months to resume his important duties; and they trust that the company will long have the benefit of his invaluable services as chief superintendent.

During his absence, the establishment at Cata Branca is under the joint superintendence of Mr. E. Harding and Lieut. W. T. Griffiths, R.N. The former gentleman has been for some years a most active and efficient officer of the company. Lieut. Griffiths was engaged by the directors last year with the highest testimonials in his favour, and they are satisfied that the interests of the company will be sedulously attended to by both these gentlemen.

Since the last meeting a vacancy has occurred in the direction of the company by the resignation of Mr. George Schofield. It is proposed that the vacancy thus occasioned be not filled up, but that the management of the affairs of the company be in future confided to the remaining six directors.

Mr. John Peter Darthez, jun., one of the auditors of the company, has also resigned. Mr. David Powell has, at the request of the directors, assisted Mr. Gonne in auditing the accounts now presented, and they propose that he be appointed auditor in the place of Mr. Darthez.

A letter from Captain Cotesworth, R.N., the chief superintendent at the mine, was also read, which detailed the proceedings and gradual improvement of the concern, from the commencement of the working up to the present time, and which was highly satisfactory.

A statement of the accounts was then read, from which it appeared the liabilities amounted to 20,171*l.* 1s. 10d., which had been incurred in the purchase of stock, acceptances, loans, and estimated charges on last shipment of gold, &c.; the assets consisted of a balance of 2779*l.* 7s. 3d.; forty one shares unappropriated, on which had been paid 212*l.*; presumed value of gold on hand, 720*l.*; and sundry items—leaving a deficiency of 9300*l.*, as alluded to in the report.

Several questions were asked by the proprietors as to the value of the property, and the stock and negroes—the average expenses, and return of gold—to all which the chairman gave satisfactory replies. The amount of calls made was 65,000*l.*, and the produce of gold 90,000*l.*—making 155,000*l.* actually expended, including costs at the mines and stock; and it was considered not only that they had obtained the property on better terms than any other similar company, but that the work done, for the money laid out, far exceeded anything of the kind that he knew of; 27,000*l.* had been laid out in negroes alone, which, with all their other stock, was no doubt worth considerably more; the average expenses for the last six years had been about 20,000*l.* a-year, and the progressive increase in the produce, from extending the stamping power, showed that it was only requisite to keep up a large stamping force, and Cata Branca would always yield returns, which would amply repay the shareholders. The gradual but steady increase in the returns had been as follows:—

	No. of stampheads.		lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
1834	10		21	7	15	11
1835	10	to 20	222	6	4	17
1836	20	„ 26	378	11	1	7
1837	13	„ 34	518	8	13	20
1838	8	„ 34	514	2	0	6
1839	26	„ 41	641	4	9	13
Total from commencement to Oct. 25			2297	4	5	2

It was probable that by the next advices they should hear that the return would be 4 lbs. of gold per day; he congratulated the shareholders on the prospects before them, and hoped (as the mine was now evidently realising a profit) another year would enable them to show a surplus instead of a deficiency.

Captain COTESWORTH said, that after the report which they had heard, it was not necessary for him to say much, but he could assure the proprietary that they might rely upon the Cata Branca mine paying better than any other similar description of property; if they expected large deposits of rich ores they would be disappointed, but, for investment of capital (from the certainty of a steady return), he would confidently say it was one of the best concerns; the workings are of that extent that double the present quantity of labour might be profitably employed, and as almost twenty tons of ore might be calculated to produce 1 lb. of gold, and each labourer could work one ton and a half per day, it is easy to calculate what the produce of any number would be; the vein, he was happy to say, becomes both wider and richer as it goes down; as the steady increase in the gold report gave every hope, they should now be able to proceed without further calls, and Cata Branca would be shortly a successful and profitable adventure.

The report and accounts were then adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated among the shareholders.—Thanks were severally voted to the directors and chairman, and Capt. Cotesworth (who returned thanks), and the meeting separated.

BRAZILIAN COMPANY—(CONCEICAO SHARES.)

A general meeting of the proprietors of the above company was held at the offices, 6, Broad-street-buildings, on Thursday, the 23d inst.

ROBERT COTESWORTH, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN opened the meeting by explaining to those shareholders who might not have been present at the meeting of Cata Branca proprietors, the regretted cause (through protracted illness) of the absence of their chairman, Mr. Heathorn; after which Mr. March (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting, as also the report of the directors, and statement of accounts.

REPORT.

It was the intention of the directors to have called a meeting of the Conceicao shareholders at an earlier period, but the expectation of Captain Cotesworth's return to England, on a temporary absence from his duties in Brazil, induced them to defer it till they could have the advantage of his attendance. They are now happy in having this advantage, and as he will himself detail to the meeting the proceedings at the mine since the last report of the directors, they will confine themselves to stating that, on the failure of the attempt to reach the old rich workings by the plans then in progress, the funds in their hands being nearly exhausted, they deferred authorising the prosecution of any new plan till they could have the sanction of the shareholders at a general meeting. In the meantime they directed all expensive works to be discontinued, and the establishment to be reduced to the lowest scale consistent with the necessity of preserving the rights of the company as part owners of the mine, and of securing the benefit of a further agreement made by Captain Cotesworth with the proprietors for an additional extension of three years from the 8th February, 1839, for the examination.

Most of the mining force has in consequence been transferred to Cata Branca, and not more than one officer, three miners, and thirty-five hired negroes, are at present at Conceicao, who, however, have made considerable progress with a new level, by which Captain Cotesworth expects that the rich workings may be reached in a few months. The directors are therefore of opinion (and no doubt the shareholders will concur in this opinion) that it would be unwise to abandon the enterprise at such a moment.

The directors have only further to submit to the meeting a statement of the accounts relating to this speculation. A call of 10s. per share has been made since the last report, which became due on the 6th September, 1838, and has been paid on 9270 shares. It will be seen that about 2000*l.* has been expended beyond the amount of instalments received. In the event of the undertaking being discontinued, a loss to this, and probably some further extent, must inevitably be sustained; but the directors recommend to the shareholders to proceed, and for this purpose propose to make a further call of 1*l.* per share, payable on the 13th of next month, and as it will be obviously unjust to those shareholders who pay the call, that any doubt should exist as to the forfeiture of the shares on which the call may not be paid, they think it right to add that all shares, on which both this and former calls may not be paid within fourteen days from the 13th of February, will be absolutely forfeited, agreeably to the conditions indorsed on the shares.

The report of Captain Cotesworth was received with much satisfaction, and that gentleman being present, proceeded to explain the causes of delay in the bursting of pumps, adverted to in his report, and point out to the meeting, with the assistance of plans, the operations and future prospects of the mine.

A conversation took place on subject of the proposition submitted to the shareholders of subscribing a further call of 1*l.* per share, for proving the mine to a certain point, at which great expectations were entertained of its richness—when Captain COTESWORTH stated his firm belief (as was the general opinion of parties in Brazil) that the mine was one of value, and the result would be the production of gold sufficient to more than double the outlay. The period of agreement for the expiration of the trial was stated to be two years, which, should it prove successful, the company were secured the exclusive benefit; while, should they, before the expiration of the period, have raised sufficient to indemnify themselves, they would be at liberty to relinquish the undertaking, or proceed as they thought fit, handing over any surplus which might be realised to the proprietors of the property. It was suggested, however, in such case, that, in fairness to the proprietors, the company were bound to give their answer for the acceptance, or to decline the offer; thus, the CHAIRMAN observed, the question stood, whether or not they should risk the outlay of 1*l.* per share, which would be sufficient to prove the trial. The feeling of the meeting appeared to be favourable to the proposition, and it was left to the consideration of the directors.

Some desultory conversation then took place, with reference to the issue of new scrip, and the forfeiture of shares upon which the calls remain unpaid, when it was determined to give notice of fourteen days, and, at the expiration of that period, to forfeit the same; and, in order to prevent their floating on the market, the directors to offer a sum of 2s. 6d. to the holders, upon their delivering them at the office for the purpose of destroying them.

It was then resolved—"That the report and accounts, with the report of Captain Cotesworth, be received and approved, and printed for the information of the shareholders;" and thanks having been voted to the chairman and directors, as also to Captain Cotesworth, the meeting adjourned.

RIO DOCE COMPANY.

An adjourned special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the offices, 19, Bishopsgate-street-within, on Thursday, the 23d inst.

JOHN SAUNDERS, Esq., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the advertisement convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that this meeting having been fixed for last Thursday, he wished just to explain that the postponement had taken place in consequence of the inability of the auditors to get through the accounts within the time; that, however, had now been done, and their report would this day be laid before the proprietors.

The SECRETARY having read the minutes of the last meeting, and the CHAIRMAN moved for their confirmation.

A SHAREHOLDER rose to object to that part of the minutes which authorised a call of 30s. per share, as he had understood that the call was not to be made until after the accounts had been audited and submitted to the proprietors.—The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry that any proprietor should have misunderstood the thing, the fact was, Mr. Heppel proposed the motion, Col. Nelthorpe seconded it, and it was carried unanimously—"That to prevent delay, the call should be immediately made, and the auditors to prepare the accounts against the adjourned meeting that day month."—Notwithstanding this explanation, the worthy proprietor still persisted he had understood it otherwise, and the CHAIRMAN said he was exceedingly sorry that any proprietor should deem it necessary to make the observations which had just fallen from the worthy proprietor; he should be entirely unworthy of standing in the position he held, as their chairman, if he was capable of asserting that a motion had been made by one gentleman, seconded by another (whose names he had mentioned), and carried unanimously, when such was not the case, but he appealed to facts, and to what was actually recorded on their minutes.

Capt. DICKENSON thought the chairman took very high ground upon the

present occasion, and seemed to think that the meeting were bound to take his *ipse dixit* for what he stated; for all Mr. Heppel's motion, he distinctly understood that the call was not to be made until after this meeting, and he believed a majority of the shareholders so understood it.

Mr. THOMAS read the report of the last meeting, as appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 21st ult., which distinctly supported the statements of the chairman.

A long and desultory conversation, however, took place. One gentleman suggesting that the minutes should be confirmed, leaving out the one respecting the call; at length it was suggested that, as not absolutely necessary to enable them to proceed to other business, and as there were important matters to bring before them, the minutes had better remain unconfirmed until some other occasion.

The CHAIRMAN said that the direction being now reduced to three only, it was highly necessary that it should be strengthened, if they wished to carry on the affairs of the company to advantage; since the last meeting they had proposed Mr. Adam Murray—a gentleman who had a large interest in the concern, and who was willing to undertake the task, and it would now remain for the meeting to confirm the appointment.

Capt. DICKENSON asked if the gentleman was in any way qualified to act as a director by his professional pursuits, as he objected to persons being chosen merely as large shareholders?

The CHAIRMAN said he was in every way qualified, he had much experience in the timber trade, was a surveyor under the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and in every way qualified to act as a director, with advantage to the proprietors, in such a company as this.—The question was then put, and he was elected unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said it would now be his duty to lay before them the auditors' report, which was a document of considerable length, strongly written, and contained charges of a powerful nature against the directors—more particularly those gentlemen in the direction previous to his having joined it; the auditors had thought it their duty to go into an historical detail of all the events connected with the company from its formation, both in Rio Janeiro and at home; the report, however, as it was, would lie on the table, at the office, so that every proprietor could see the document as originally received from the auditors.

The SECRETARY then read the auditors' report. In going through the accounts, from June 30th, 1838, many items presented themselves which the auditors had declined to approve—such as a sum of about 120*l.* charged by Mr. Humphreys for travelling expenses, when at Southampton, and a like sum for attending the boards in London, with sundry charges for chaise hire, &c., which they consider ought not to be allowed, inasmuch as Mr. Humphreys received the handsome salary of 600*l.* per annum, and ought to attend the boards gratuitously (when required), at reasonable periods, and that no agreement had ever been made with him for travelling charges while engaged in inspecting the building of the steam-vessel.

The sums of money paid to Mr. Sturz, appeared to the auditors most exorbitant, when compared with the services rendered; up to the 30th June, 1838, he had received 3185*l.* 10s., since which the sums of 560*l.* and 310*l.* had been paid, and, up to 9th April, 1839, the total received from the company's funds was 4070*l.* 6s. 2d.; of a sum of 150*l.*, charged to the company for Mr. Lyon, it appeared 100*l.* only had been paid for his outfit, and the 50*l.* could not be allowed. The manner in which the accounts had been kept was not at all explicit or business-like—no receipts or vouchers could be found which ought to accompany accounts from Rio, and they recommended that a more detailed account should in future be kept, audited half-yearly, printed and circulated among the shareholders. One item in particular they had noticed, the sum of 6800*l.*, entered in one line only, as "timber department." A salary of 300*l.* a-year, paid to Mr. Alcorn, for undefined services, was highly reprehensible. The liabilities incurred under the management of Mr. Humphreys had been 5924*l.* 14s. 8d., and at Rio about 1000*l.* more; the office, and other London expenses, amounted to 3600*l.*, exclusive of surveys—at Rio about 3000*l.* more. In fact, a complete waste of the capital of the company seemed to have been indulged in, and they considered the whole of the directors, excepting Mr. Saunders, who had but lately joined the direction, were deserving of the censure which ought to be conveyed. The extensive privileges which had been granted to this company had opened a large field for enterprise—the public participated in the ideas of success which would attend the carrying out the intentions of the company, and had their affairs been placed in the hands of an honest and persevering direction, and a judicious allotment of the shares been made, instead of making them the vehicle of a system of share-jobbing, the company might now have been in a flourishing state, and the shareholders reaping the benefit of their outlay. The directors had received their salary of 300*l.* per year, up to 1st December, 1839, and the auditors considered that, during the eighteen months' delay in the erection of the steam-vessel—which might be considered a loss of between 5000*l.* and 6000*l.*—and during which period the directors could have but little to do, this salary ought not to have been received; and as the success of any undertaking depended upon the way in which its affairs are managed, the auditors call upon the shareholders to add to the direction gentlemen of business and known integrity.

With respect to the company's charter great obstacles had arisen, and much time lost in obtaining it; from the 7th September, 1835, up to June, 1839, continual applications and negotiations had taken place between the Brazilian Government and the company's agents on this subject; as fast as one obstacle was removed others were raised; the last and most important of which was the levying a duty of about 1500*l.* on the company, which was offered to be *remitted* on their paying *a penalty* to the same amount, which the government considered the company had incurred. As to the prospects of the company, the auditors considered there was a fair prospect of success, if the government could be brought to support them, instead of throwing every obstacle in their way for their own aggrandisement; a valuable and exhaustless supply of timber could be obtained, and transported to Rio, a distance of 300 miles, which branch of the undertaking would, if fairly carried out, and unshackled by any restrictions from government, pay largely to the shareholders; and, with respect to the resources of the company, it must be remembered, that a call of 30s. per share would raise hardly 6000*l.*, and that it would be absolutely necessary to make a further call of at least 30s. before any returns could be available, and though much had been said about the Brazilian shareholders, it was clear they had not responded to the calls when the undertaking appeared in every way favourable, and the auditors considered it hopeless to put any dependence in them, now the concern was surrounded with difficulties, and earnestly called upon the shareholders, if they intended carrring out the business of the company, to depend entirely on their own resources. There were two objects to be considered, viz.:—1st, whether the privileges granted, and likely to be obtained by the company, were sufficient to induce a further outlay of capital; and 2d, such being the case, whether the present direction and management were considered efficient and capable of carrying on the business of the company with satisfactory results.

The CHAIRMAN said, the meeting now being in possession of the auditor's report, it would be for Mr. Humphreys, their engineer, to explain those parts which related more particularly to him; but he would, in justice to that gentleman, inform the meeting, that the directors had only that morning had an opportunity of reading the report, and, consequently, there had not been sufficient time for either the board or gentleman to prepare himself fully to answer the charges made against him.

Mr. HUMPHREYS then rose to explain. Some small sums of 5*l.* and 6*l.* were mere errors in the copying, which would be seen, as they did not influence the addition; the sums paid to Mr. Lyon, at Southampton, had been paid at that gentleman's request, and he, knowing that Mr. Lyon was a director, and engaged on the business of the company, did not consider himself justified in challenging his right, and paid him his demand, and his receipt for it would be found among the vouchers; with respect to travelling charges, and his purposely coming to London to attend the board, he had made this a condition, on rejoining the company, and, consequently, was entitled to them; he could assure the meeting that the charge for every journey was much under what it had really cost; and, with regard to the chaise hire, he had stated at the beginning that he must have it, since to walk from his residence daily, would exhaust his physical strength, and thus be unfit for business—to this the directors had made no objection; he had seriously neglected his own interests, to a much larger amount than all he had received, and he assured the proprietors, that, having once entered their service, he had determined to carry out the objects of the company, and had done so to the best of his ability. In proceeding to read from a written document,

A PROPRIETOR rose to order, as he thought the time of the meeting should not be taken up by the reading of matter, which certainly appeared to him to have no bearing whatever on the subject.

Mr. POUNCEY thought the same, and that the report of the auditors was of that important nature, that it ought to be printed and circulated among the shareholders; and to give Mr. Humphreys time for his explanation, this meeting should adjourn.—The CHAIRMAN objected to the printing, on account of expense and delay.

A PROPRIETOR suggested, that the report should be published in the *Mining Journal*, which would be much less expensive than printing, as suggested.—The CHAIRMAN bore testimony to the impartial and very excellent manner in which the *Mining Journal* was conducted, but he should object to making this report of the auditors of that public nature, which such a course was calculated to do.

A long conversation took place as to whether the matter contained in the report was libellous or otherwise, and at length

Mr. POUNCEY proposed—"That the report should be printed and circulated, and that the meeting should adjourn until that day fortnight, when they could have Mr. Humphrey's explanation, and come to a decision upon the future plans to be adopted;"—this resolution was seconded, and carried by a majority of one.

The CHAIRMAN now called the attention of the meeting to the present state of the direction, which was reduced to three; they had that day added one, in the person of Mr. Murray, and he should now propose that two other gentlemen should be added; he thought Capt. Dickenson (a gentleman well acquainted with the Brazils, a nautical man, and a man of business) would be a most welcome addition.

Capt. DICKENSON said his time was a good deal occupied, but if he thought he could render any service he should be most happy to join the direction; he feared, however, that he should not agree with the present direction, as he should propose measures so entirely different to what had hitherto been acted upon; that part of the report relating to the call of 3*l.* per share being necessary, had given quite a new feature to the case; he knew something of the Brazilian character, and if one member of their government had any interest which could be obtained at their expense, if any chance of gaining their ends could be obtained, by fair means or foul, some parties would be found—some agent would spring up, and endeavour by every means to forward their views, at the expense, or, even the ruin, of the company, and he warned the directors of the possibility of their being, at some future day, called upon to pay much larger sums of money in the Brazils than ever they at present dream of. As it appeared so much more money was wanted, he must see his way clear before he consented to waste one farthing more on the undertaking; he would, however, if the shareholders wished it, join the direction, and do the best he could for them.

The CHAIRMAN still objected to the printing the report, which alluded to the conduct of gentlemen who were no longer in the direction, and only one a shareholder; with respect to the prospects of the undertaking, they were still the same as ever, and if properly carried out, a call of 3*l.*, 6*l.*, or even 10*l.*, would be nothing compared to the advantages to be reaped.

Mr. THOMAS also concurred as to the prospect of success being in every respect favourable, provided that there was a proper management, and no restrictions put on obstacles raised by the Brazilian Government.—Several gentlemen concurred in these observations.

Capt. Dickenson and Mr. Chard were then added to the direction.—Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned to Thursday, the 6th February next.

[In presenting the report of the proceedings, it is but justice to the directors and Mr. Humphreys, to state, that it appeared they had not been in possession of the purport of the report more than two or three hours before the meeting assembled, and thus were not enabled to offer any reply: the foregoing must, therefore, only be considered as a *primâ facie* view of the question, and, from the emphatic manner in which one of the auditors (Mr. H. Thomas) declared that Mr. Humphreys' integrity stood unimpeached, we are induced to hope that a full and satisfactory explanation may be afforded on the part of that gentleman, and that, at the adjourned meeting, more unanimity will prevail, and, with additional power to the direction, the objects of the company will be carried out to a successful issue. We trust, however, that in any explanation which Mr. Humphreys may render, he will be less egotistical, and that he will leave the directors to answer for themselves, without any remark on his part—indeed, it is not called for on his part, and should be replied to by those whose characters are affected by the report.]

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

The sixteenth annual general meeting of proprietors was held on the 21st instant, at the company's office, 12, King's Arms-yard, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, electing officers; and further declaring a dividend on the shares of the company.

JOHN SMITH, Esq., in the chair.

The business of the meeting having been opened by the chairman, and the advertisement convening the same having been read, the secretary proceeded to read the

REPORT.

The report, in effect, stated that a dispatch had been received from Captain P. P King, R.N., intimating his acceptance of the office of commissioner, vacant by the decease of the late Lieut.-Col Dumaresq, to which he had been nominated by the directors; that he had assumed the control of the company's affairs on the 8th April last; and that what he had hitherto seen had merited his warmest approbation. The colony had suffered much from a severe drought; provisions had risen considerably in price; great mortality had taken place amongst the flocks and herds throughout the colony generally, whilst the losses experienced by the company were comparatively trifling. By later accounts it appears that beneficial rains had fallen, and that the country had reassumed its usual appearance of fertility: 2107 acres of land were under cultivation, and partially improved for arable purposes. The discontinuance of the assignment of convict labour to private service had retarded the progress of part of the company's operations. Measures had been taken by the directors to send out fifty labourers. The live stock were in good condition. Live stock had been sold in 1838 to the extent of 949*l.* 10s. 7d., and other sources of revenue had realised 1664*l.* 12s. 6d.

The company's annual public sale of live stock at Maitland took place on the 6th of March last, realising 8764*l.* 3s. 3d. Other stock had been sold in 1839 to the extent of 637*l.* 3s. 6d., and 100 fat bullocks at 25s. per 100 lbs. weight.

The company's establishment, exclusive of women and children, consisted of, free persons, 49; ticket of leave, 48; and convicts, 522. In 1838 the quantity of coal sold at the company's mines was 17,220 tons; in 1837, 16,083; making an increase for 1838 of 1137 tons.

In seven months, to July 31, 1839, the sale of coal amounted to 12,612 tons, being 2321 tons more than in the corresponding months of the previous year. In consequence of the cessation of the transportation system, the directors expect they would be obliged to hire miners in this country. This extra expense would be borne by the consumer. The clip of the company's flocks, in 1838, comprise 650 bales of wool; 427 had been sold, realising 7000*l.* 13s. 7d., leaving 223 unsold. The company's wool continued to bear a high character in the market; 172 hides and 1200 horn tips had also been imported, and realised 95*l.* 13s. 9d.

In future the dividends on the company's stock would be declared at the annual general court of proprietors in January. The accounts of the company were as follows:—Surplus revenue in 1837, after deducting expenses £11,314 16 7
Divid. of 15s. per share, declared in 1838, 7500*l.*; reserve fund, 788*l.* — 8,288 0 0

Leaving a profit of £3,026 16 7

Results of 1838—Revenue from sales of live stock, &c. £19,535 3 1
Sales of wool, &c., in England 7,985 1 3
223 bales wool unsold 3,412 9 6
30,932 13 10
Less expenses of management 16,874 13 7
Leaves the sum of 14,078 0 3

Which, added to the surplus of 1837, gives 17,043 16 10
Upon which the directors recommended a dividend of 30s. per share or 15,000 0 0
Reserve fund 1,500 0 0
£16,500 0 0

The report further proceeded to observe, that the commissioner had purchased an estate of 2000 acres of land on the Hunter river, containing coal, the possession of which by the company was highly important, to prevent other parties opening coal mines in the immediate vicinity of the company's colliery. For the purchase-money (6000*l.*) the directors had decided upon making a call upon the proprietors to the extent of 12s. per share.

The valuation of the company's property in New South Wales, exclusive of the land and coal mines, on 31st December, 1838, was 238,270*l.* 4s. 8d., being an increase on the year of 20,040*l.* 18s. 4d. The land comprised 1,000,000 acres of excellent quality. The minimum price of land sold by the Government was 12s. per acre. The coal grant, comprising 2000 acres of coal-field, in active operation, was daily becoming of greater importance. The directors concluded their report with an assurance that they continued to look forward with confidence to the increasing prosperity of the company's affairs.

It was then resolved unanimously, "That the report be received and approved; that a dividend be declared of 30s. per share, payable on or before the 31st inst., and that the call be deducted therefrom, the balance on their respective shares to be paid to the proprietors."

The directors and auditors who went out by rotation were then re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN, in a short address, congratulated the proprietors upon the very favourable report which they had just heard, and he hoped they would give it their fullest consideration. It was a great pleasure to him, who had attended so many meetings when there were many difficulties to encounter, to have arrived at that period when the affairs of the company were in so prosperous a state as to leave only the expectation that their prosperity will gradually but continually increase.

Thanks were unanimously voted to the chairman and directors, after which the meeting separated.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of this society was held at the office, Surrey-street, Norwich, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., pursuant to notice, to receive the report of the board of directors.

E. T. BOOTH, Esq. (President of the Society), in the chair.

S. BIGNOLD, Esq. (the secretary), read the cash accounts for the eighteenth year, ending at Michaelmas last, and also a statement, as collated with the returns furnished to the Stamp-office, of the aggregate amount of the property insured by this society.

THE PRESIDENT then addressed the members, and stated that he had the high gratification of meeting them with a most favourable report. That the directors, after the most careful consideration of the present state of the affairs of the society, had resolved to appropriate the sum of 30,000*l.* profits for the past year, of which 18,000*l.* would be divisible at the next triennial return amongst the insurers, and 12,000*l.* became the exclusive property of the proprietors, 6000*l.* thereof being put to their reserved fund, and 6000*l.* being applied for the annual dividend, which, for the present year, would be 3*l.* 15s. per share, or 12½ per cent. on the paid-up capital. The president then adverted to the present state of the office, which he stated was in every respect most prosperous, for the reserved fund, belonging exclusively to the proprietors, now amounted to 45,434*l.*, over and above the original capital of 66,000*l.*, and that this had accrued wholly from the past profits of the institution. That there was 26,000*l.* in the insurance fund, also consisting of realised profits, applicable to future returns to the policy holders, besides a surplus balance of 12,000*l.*, after providing for every contingency to the credit of the society on its accounts at the commencement of the current year, which would end at Michaelmas next. The president further called attention to the fact, that the premiums of insurance had in the last ten years increased on an average of 2000*l.* per annum, the last year's increase exceeding 3000*l.*

Mr. JOSEPH STANNARD inquired when the term of the society's partnership expired, and was answered that it terminated on the 6th of August, 1853, at which period all the savings now forming the reserve fund, as also whatever additions might in the mean time be made thereto, would be distributed *pro rata* amongst the holders of the 2200*l.* shares.

Mr. BIGNOLD (the secretary) entered at great length into the concerns of the society, which he described both as to the extent of its business and in its results to be prosperous beyond all former precedent. Mr. Bignold dwelt particularly on the fact that the business now amounted to 37,000,000*l.*, of which upwards of 9,000,000*l.* was on agricultural property alone, being one-fifth of the whole sum insured by all the offices collectively (forty-five in number) on that species of property. That the yearly premiums had risen to 77,766*l.* That the profits of the office had in the two last years enabled the directors to apportion between the insured and the shareholders 60,000*l.*, three-fifths belonging to the former class, and two-fifths to the latter. That the proprietors' dividend had now for two years amounted to 12½ per cent. on the capital paid up, causing an annual distribution of 8250*l.*, whilst the prospect on the year in which we were now entered gave promise, from the small amount of losses, to equally favourable results. The secretary added, "We have had no litigation; all is smooth and tranquil over our vast connexion. The particulars spoken to are facts on which the Norwich Union Society may challenge comparison with any other similar society in the kingdom."

It was then moved by J. STRACEY, Esq. (one of the society's trustees), seconded by W. Rackham, Esq., and unanimously resolved—"That it be referred to the directors to take into consideration the services of the secretaries, with reference to the great increase of the society's business, which is now nearly fifty-seven millions, and has advanced twelve millions since any addition has been made to their remuneration."

The thanks of the meeting were given to the directors and officers of the society for their successful conduct of its affairs, and particularly to the president (Mr. Booth), for the ability with which he has discharged the duties of chairman.

ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.

The annual meeting of the proprietors in this establishment was held at the Dock House, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and receiving a statement from the directors, of the income and expenditure for the past year.

THOMAS TOOKE, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN observed, that it would be seen, from the accounts on the table, that the balance brought forward in favour of the company on the 1st January last, was 113,787*l.* 13s. 9d., whereas, on the 1st current, after providing for the charge of interest, and one year's dividend, it amounted to 120,607*l.* 13s. 1d., showing an improvement in the last year of nearly 7000*l.* The chairman said the accounts which were on the table showed that the receipts of the company in the last year were rather below those of the preceding year, which was principally to be attributed to the circumstances that, by the interruption of the China trade, 45,000 packages of tea and 1100 bales of silk had been received into the docks in 1839, less than in 1838. A smaller quantity of indigo had been received into the docks in the last than in the preceding year. These were the circumstances which accounted for the difference in the gross amount of earnings in the two years. The expenses of the establishment had been also rather increased, the interest on the loan from the Bank of England having been augmented from 3½ to 5 per cent. The diminution of the imports from China has been seriously felt by all the dock establishments in the port of London. He hoped that the interruption in this valuable branch of trade would only be of a temporary character. The general business of the company during the past year had been increased. The quantity of goods landed in the St. Katharine's Docks during the year 1838 was . . . . . 105,365 tons
1839 . . . . . 113,467 ,,
Showing an increase of 8202 tons. The stock of goods in warehouse on the 31st December
1838 was . . . . . 59,403 tons
1839 . . . . . 63,641 ,,
Showing an increase of 4238 tons. And in shipping, the number of loaded ships that entered the St. Katharine's Docks was—
1838 . . . . . 493 ships . . . . . 137,399 tons
1839 . . . . . 564 ,, ... 149,182 ,,
Showing an increase of 72 ships of the aggregate tonnage of 21,883 registered tons. In the number of light ships that had entered to load outwards there had also been an increase, but slight. The foreign import trade in London for the last three years was—

	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1837	4,058	818,170	1,530	236,662.	5,588	1,054,832
1838	4,339	889,284	1,697	272,808	6,036	1,162,092
1839	4,875	987,485	2,351	354,281	7,226	1,341,766

Showing an increase in 1839 over 1838 of 1190 ships, and of 179,674 registered tons.

The CHAIRMAN observed that a considerable proportion of the increase of the ships which had entered the port of London last year were laden with grain. It was proposed by the directors to declare a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the capital of the company.

The dividend was agreed to, and thanks having been returned to the chairman and the court of directors for their services, the meeting adjourned.

LONDON CONVEYANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders in this company having been advertised to take place on Monday last, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, our reporter attended, but, from his admittance being refused, the very small number of persons in attendance, and their proceedings being kept strictly private, we presume it is a *public company* only in name.

BRITISH AND IRISH STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at their office, Eden-quay, Dublin, on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

JAMES FERRIER, Esq., in the chair.

A report of the past year was read, and an audited statement of accounts submitted, which afforded much satisfaction. A dividend of 6 per cent. for the year was declared, and a considerable sum added to the existing reserve fund to meet further contingencies. The following gentlemen, after having received a vote of thanks for their past services, were unanimously re-elected to the direction for the ensuing year:—William Williams, John M'Donnell, James Ferrier, John Jameson, John Ennis, Joseph Boyce, Francis Carleton, and James Hartley, Esqrs.; Messrs. John Boyce, William M. Geoghegan, and T. C. Armstrong, were appointed auditors.—Thanks were also voted to Mr. Astle, the company's agent, for his indefatigable and successful exertions in promoting the interests of the undertaking.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANK.—There was a meeting of the proprietors of this establishment on Thursday, the 16th instant. From a statement read to the meeting, it appeared, since they last assembled, the gross profits were 46,000*l.*, but that, during the same period, bad debts had been incurred to the amount of 27,000*l.*, thus leaving only the small sum of 19,000*l.* net profit. The meeting, before it dissolved, came to the resolution that no dividend should be declared for the present.

MARYPORT AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—A meeting of the directors was held at Aspatria, on Saturday week, at which the first report of Mr. Blackmore, the new engineer, was read, and from which it appeared that about seven miles of the line will be ready for the conveyance of lime and coals in the month of April next. We were also told that arrangements were entered into with the owners of coal-pits along the line, and, from a calculation made, it is expected that full 10 per cent. upon the expended capital will be realised by this traffic alone.—*Carlisle Journal.*

THE NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—This company are issuing new shares to raise the capital authorized by the Act of Parliament obtained last session, and have issued a circular to their proprietary, offering the new 50*l.* shares at the price of 40*l.* per share. Each proprietor of an old share is entitled to one new share. Although the issue of their shares at this price will raise a considerably less sum than the amount authorised by the Act, we observe, from the circular, that the directors entertain the most confident expectations that the works will still be completed for the sum, and the line opened in the spring, according to the original expectation. It is gratifying to know that although the late incessant wet has naturally caused many impediments in the way of executing the works, yet no accidents have occurred to any of the works completed. The works, in the neighbourhood of Belper are rapidly progressing, and in several portions the men are working night and day. The permanent way is also progressing very fast. The Derby station is driving on with all speed, and the Leeds station, the letting of which has been postponed, will be let in the course of a week. We should like to see the company doing better, but we fear there is a "screw loose."

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

CANDONGA MINING ASSOCIATION—A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Association will be held at the office of the Association, 9, Nicholas-lane, King William-street, on Friday, the 31st inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive the report of the directors, and generally on the affairs of the Association, and specially to elect Two Directors, in the place of Lieutenant Colonel George Neithorpe and David Mocatta, Esqr., and One Auditor in the place of Frederick D. Goldsmid, Esq., all of whom go out by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Any proprietor who may intend to be a candidate, or to propose any proprietor to be a candidate for the direction or auditorship, must leave notice (in writing) of such intention, at the office of the Association, addressed to the Secretary, on or before Thursday, the 16th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Candonga Mining-office, Jan. 6 G. H. HEPPEL, Sec.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be held at the office of the company, 26, Austin-friars, on Monday, the 27th day of January instant, at One o'clock precisely. By order of the court of directors,

January 7. WILLIAM LECKIE, Secretary.

DUKE of CORNWALL'S HARBOUR and LAUNCESTON AND VICTORIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the Act of Parliament, the next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the proprietors of this company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, in the city of London, on Thursday, the 6th day of February next, at One o'clock precisely. By order,

8, Copthall buildings, Jan. 15. GEORGE DYSON, Sec.

GREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING ASSOCIATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the George and Vulture, on Monday, the 27th instant, at One o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the present state and prospects of the Mine.

16, Lawrence Pountney hill, Jan. 17.

LONDON and BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the February HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Court of Proprietors of the London and Birmingham Railway Company will be held in Birmingham, at Dee's Royal Hotel, on Friday, the 7th of February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The chair to be taken at twelve o'clock precisely.

GEORGE CARR GLYN, Chairman of the Board of Directors.
J. F. LEDSAM, Dep. Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Euston Station, Jan. 14 By order, RICHARD CREED, Sec.

MARYPORT AND CARLISLE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this company will be held, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, on Wednesday, the 12th of February, at noon, at the house of John Gloag, Aspatria.

H. SENHOUSE, Chairman.

Railway-office, Maryport, Jan. 18. W. MITCHELL, Secretary.

WHEAL ELIZABETH MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the office, on Thursday next, the 30th instant, at Two o'clock precisely.—7, St. Mildred's-court, London, Jan. 23.

CALLS.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, established and incorporated by Act 5, Geo. IV., cap. 86, and by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given by the Court of Directors, that a CALL of TWELVE SHILLINGS per share is made upon the proprietors of stock in this company, and in accordance with the resolution passed at the General Court of proprietors, held at the company's office this day, the amount of such call will be deducted from the dividend payable on the 31st instant to the proprietors on their respective shares.

HENRY T. EDSWORTH, Sec.

12, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, January 21.

BRITISH SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The directors of the British Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Company do hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL of FOUR POUNDS per share on the new shares (equal to One Pound per share on the old shares) in the above company, payable, on or before the 28th day of January next, at the Liverpool Banking Company, South Castle-street, Liverpool; or at Messrs. Currie and Co., bankers, London, on their account.

R. SHERATON, Secretary.

Company's office, Brazil-buildings, Drury-lane, Liverpool, Dec. 24.

CHESTER AND CREWE RAILWAY.—CALL of FIVE POUNDS per share, making with previous calls £40 per share.—The directors of this company, having resolved at a meeting held this day, to CALL (under the provisions of an Act of Parliament) for an instalment of FIVE POUNDS per share, Notice is hereby given, that the proprietors of shares are required to pay on or before the 6th day of February next, to one of the undermentioned bankers, the sum of £5 on each of their respective shares:—Messrs. Dixons and Wardell, Chester; the Borough Bank, Liverpool; Messrs. W. Jones, Loyd, and Co., Manchester; Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co., London.

J. UNIACKE, Chairman.

Chester, January 6.

MARYPORT AND CARLISLE RAILWAY COMPANY.—SEVENTH CALL OF FIVE POUNDS PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a resolution of the directors, the proprietors of shares in this company are required to pay a SEVENTH CALL of FIVE POUNDS per share on or before the 26th of February next. Payments may be made at the following banks:—viz., the Cumberland Union Bank; the City and District Bank, or the Carlisle and Cumberland Bank, Carlisle; the Bank of Whitehaven; the North of England Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne; the Bank of Liverpool; at the bank of Barclay, Bevan, and Co., and Sir Charles Price, Marryat, and Co., London.

By order, H. SENHOUSE, Chairman.

Railway Office, Maryport, Jan. 18. W. MITCHELL, Secretary.

REETH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Second Call.—The directors of the Reeth Consolidated Mining Company here by give notice, that they have this day made a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share upon the shares of this company, and the proprietors of shares therein are required to pay the amount, on or before the 12th of February next, at the bank of Messrs. William Williams Brown, Charles Barr, and Co., Leeds.

By order of the directors,

28, Albion-street, Leeds, Jan. 1. JOHN BLACKBURN, Secretary.

N.B.—Shareholders neglecting to pay their calls will incur the absolute forfeiture of their shares.

DIVIDENDS.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, established and incorporated by Act 5, Geo. IV., cap. 86, and by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that, at the Special General Court of proprietors, held this day, a DIVIDEND of THIRTY SHILLINGS per share, being equal to 5-4th, 100 per cent., was declared on the joint stock of this company; such dividend will be payable at this office on Friday, the 31st instant, and following days (Sundays excepted), between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock, to all the proprietors of shares who appear as such on the books of the company, on Thursday next, the 23d instant, at Four o'clock p.m.

The books of the company for the transfer of shares will be closed from that day until Tuesday, the 4th February next. HENRY T. EDSWORTH, Sec.

12, King's Arms yard, January 21.

Printed orders for payment of dividends to parties on account of proprietors may be had on application at the company's office.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

MOCAUBAS AND COCAES.

26, Throgmorton street, Jan. 22.

Sir,—Under date of the 16th inst., I took the liberty of urging your immediate and serious attention to the report addressed to the shareholders on the 1st idem, and I requested the favour of your informing me on or before the 20th inst., how far the directors might calculate on your support. Not having received any reply to my communication, I am directed again to draw your attention to this subject, which you must be aware is of such a nature as not to admit of hesitation or delay. It is essentially necessary that the directors should know at once, the extent of the subscriptions on which they may calculate, and that the shares contributing to furnish the new capital for the prosecution of the works, should be distinguished from those on which any further contribution is refused, and the directors beg therefore to call your attention to the advertisement, of which the following is a copy:—

"NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION,

"MOCAUBAS AND COCAES.

"The shareholders who have subscribed for the new scrip are requested to bring their shares to this office, that the shares upon which the new capital has been paid, in the ratio of one scrip to eight shares, may be stamped and entered.

"By order of the board,

"26, Throgmorton-street, Jan. 18. "WILLIAM MARINER, Sec."

To prevent the possibility of any just complaint by shareholders of being taken unawares, or of not seeing the advertisement, the directors have desired me to address this circular to every party who has ever been on the company's books, as a shareholder, and at the same time to intimate to you that no shares will be stamped as contributing to the newly raised capital, unless such are brought in, and the pro rata scrip paid for on or before the 31st inst., being one month's notice since the date of the report. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM MARINER, Sec.

P.S. You will confer a favour by giving the address of any of your friends, being shareholders, who have not received the circular dated the 16th inst.

New Scientific Periodical.—On the 1st of February, price 1s., handsomely printed in quarto, with illustrations, No. I. (to be continued monthly) of

THE SURVEYOR, ENGINEER, AND ARCHITECT.—An original and authentic Journal of the progress of useful science. Under the management of an association of professional gentlemen. Mr. Robert Mudie, Library Conductor.

London: Grattan and Gilbert, 51, Paternoster-row, to whom all communications are to be sent free of expense.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES.

IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOUR.
Royal Geographical	21, Regent-street	Monday	9 P.M.
Entomological	17, Old Bond-street	Monday	8 P.M.
Royal Medical and Chir.	53, Berners-street	Tuesday	8½ P.M.
Zoological	28, Leicester-square	Tuesday	8½ P.M.
Society of Arts	Adelphi	Wednesday	7½ P.M.
Numismatic Society	Somerset House	Thursday	7 P.M.
Royal	Somerset House	Thursday	8½ P.M.
Antiquaries	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Scientific Society	Charlotte-st., Bloomsbury	Thursday	7½ P.M.
Royal Institution	Albemarle-street	Friday	8½ P.M.
Royal Asiatic	14, Grafton-street	Saturday	2 P.M.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobre	26, Austin-friars	Jan. 27	1.
Great Wheal Charlotte Mining Ass'n	George and Vulture	27	1.
Patent Dry Gas-Meter Company	10, Broad-street-buildings	28	12.
United Mexican Mining Association	London Tavern	29	1.
Equitable Gas Light Company	21, John-street, Adelphi	29	12.
Edinburgh, Leith, & Newhaven R'way	68, Princes-street, Edinburgh	29	2.
Phœnix Gas-Light Company	Bridge-house Hotel	29	1.
Club Chambers Association	15, Regent-street	30	1.
London and Brighton Railway	London Tavern	30	1.
York and North Midland Railway	Office, York	30	12.
Wheal Elizabeth Mining Company	7, St. Mildred's court	30	2.
General Mining Association	52, Old Broad-street	30	1.
Candonga Mining Association	9, Nicholas-lane	31	1.
De Dunstanville Mining Company	Office, 26, Birchin-lane	31	2.
Assam Company	London Tavern	31	12.
Union Bank of Australia	32, Old Broad-street	Feb. 3	1.
Monmouth and Glamorgan Bank	King's Head, Newport	3	1.
West Durham Railway	Darlington	4	12.
London and Westminster Bank	Bank, Lothbury	4	1.
Bank of British North America	7, St. Helen's place	4	12.
European Gas Company	39, Finsbury-circus	6	1.
Duke of Cornwall's Harbour & Railway	London Tavern	6	1.
London and Birmingham Railway	Dee's Hotel, Birmingham	7	11.
Hibernian Mining Company	8, Austin friars	7	1.
British American Land Company	London Tavern	7	1.
Maryport and Carlisle Railway	John Gloag's, Aspatria	12	12.

CALLS.

South Eastern Railway	3l.	Jan. 25	Glyn and Co.
St. Hilary Mining Company	5s.	27	Barnett, Hoares, and Co.
Great Western Railway	10l.	27	Glyn and Co.
British Silver-Lead and Copper	4l.	28	Currie and Co.
Fire Preventive Works	1l.	28	London Joint-Stock Bank.
De Dunstanville Mining Company	10s.	31	Wright and Co.
Australian Agricultural Company	12s.	31	12, King's Arms-yard.
Edinburgh, Leith, & Newhaven R.	2l.	Feb. 1	Williams, Deacon, and Co.
Eastern Coast of Central America	1l.	1	66, Moorgate-street.
Bahia Steam Navigation	1l.	3	Robarts and Co., Lombard-st.
Danescombe Mining Company	10s.	3	Wright and Co.
Ulster Canal Company	2½l.	3	Smith, Payne, and Co.
Cwm Copper Mining Company	1l.	5	Union Bank, Manchester.
Chester and Crewe Railway	5l.	6	As former calls.
Cheltenham & Gt. Western R'way	7½l.	10	Robarts and Co.
British Waterproof Company	5s.	10	71, Lombard street.
Reeth Consolidated Mining Co.	10s.	12	Brown, Barr, and Co., Leeds.
Rhymney Iron Company	5l.	13	7, Laurence Pountney-hill.
General Reversionary Interest	10l.	14	Drummond, Charing Cross.
Redmoor Consols	5s.	17	Bosanquet and Co.
Preston and Wyre Railway	5l.	18	Smith, Payne, and Co.
Bolton and Preston Railway	5l.	19	As former calls.
Reversionary Interest Society	5l.	21	Whitmore, Wells, and Co.
Maryport and Carlisle Railway	5l.	26	As former calls.
Cambrian Iron and Spelter Co.	2½l.	April 10	London Joint-Stock Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

British Iron Company		New Broad-street	Jan. 26.
Australian Agricultural Company	30s. per sh.	12, King's Arms-yard	31.
European Gas Company		At the Offices	Feb. 1.
United Hills Mine Company	7s. 6d.	At the Offices	7.
Mining Company of Ireland	10 per cent.	At their Offices	March 1.
Wicklow Copper Company	7½ per cent.	72, Tokenhouse-yard	30.

WEEKLY RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

[*Length of Line, 112¾ miles.*]

The gross amount for conveyance of passengers, parcels, carriages, horses, and mails, for the week ending the 18th January	£10,431 15 7
For merchandise for the same time	1,789 13 0
Cattle	20 15 0
Total	£12,232 3 7

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

[*Length of Line opened, 31¼ miles.*]

Passengers for the week ending 23d January	£1949 4 9
Parcels and merchandise	435 4 3
Total returns for the week	£2384 9 2

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

[*Length of Line opened, 31¼ miles.*]

Total receipts for passengers, parcels, &c., on this line for the week ending January 19, £2194 9s. 3d.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

[*Length of Line opened (to Romford) 10¼ miles*]

Passengers to January 12	172,963
Ditto, for the week ending January 19	3,702
Total passengers	176,665

LONDON AND GREENWICH. [*Length of Line, 3¾ miles*]	LONDON AND CROYDON. [*Length of Line, 10¼ miles.*]
Week ending 23d Jan. £709 18. 8d.	Week ending 23d Jan. £398 1s. 4½d.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Sales of Ores at Liverpool.—It will be observed that a further sale has been effected by the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, from Ballymurtagh, and that 295 tons have arrived at that port for sale. We have not the data from whence we can draw any deductions, as to returning charges, difference in price, standard, &c.—perhaps some correspondent will furnish us with particulars.

Rio Docks Company.—It was our intention to have offered some remarks on the proceedings at the meeting of shareholders held this week, but, as an adjournment has taken place for a fortnight, we defer making those observations called for by the conduct of the Brazilian government, and the misconduct of the directors.

"A Bubble Sufferer" is informed, that Sir John Rose and other parties have already been before the public so frequent as to render the insertion of his letter, or any comment on our part, unnecessary.

The letter of "An Unfortunate," on the winding up of the Kellewerris Company, has come to hand—we gave our counsel months ago. If "An Unfortunate" did not see our advice, or act upon it, such was not our fault; all we can say is, we paid for advising others, and we would advise our correspondent and others to pay for advice under the circumstances. We think there are fair grounds for consulting the opinion of twelve men at the Old Bailey, if all he says (and, as we believe,) is true.

In reply to "Nick," we purpose making our Cornish tour next week, when the subject shall have our best attention.

We have received a letter as coming from the "British Silver and Lead Company," dated Liverpool, the 20th inst., advising remittance of £50 to the subscription list, addressed to the Mining Interest, and couched in kindly terms. We have not received the amount, although application has been duly made. Surely we have not been duped?

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 25, 1840.

In our Journal of the 11th inst. we inserted at length the report of the directors of the "National Brazilian Mining Association," to which we are induced to revert, from the clear and straight-forward explanations afforded by the board of management, and as involving one or two points of interest to the mine adventurer. Our opinions have been so oft expressed with reference to mining operations in Brazil, Mexico, &c., that it requires no remark upon the present occasion to impress on our readers the caution necessary to be exercised in dealing with a Government in which, we must confess, we have no faith—or depending upon the reports which may be received from so distant a clime, without having the means of inspecting, or immediate superintendence of the works. In the case before us, however, an exception must be made, from the circumstance of the acknowledged richness of the "Cocaes" mine in former times—the cause of the abandonment or suspension of the works, from the want of power to arrive at a greater depth, and the rivalry in this country which, at one time, existed, to acquire a property to which so much value has been at all times attached. It was, therefore, with regret that, months after months, we perused the reports of the mining captains', which gave us reason to suppose that this *El Dorado* existed only in the creative and imaginative powers of the Brazilian, or the too ready credence of the English adventurer.

It is highly satisfactory to find, from the report to which we have already adverted, that the results likely to be attendant on the prosecution of the operations of the company are such as will amply repay the outlay made and the time and attention devoted to the adventure; but that we may be more precise, it will be well to quote the words of the directors, and to review the report before us. The first object to which, it would appear, the directors devoted their attention, was "to establish a complete system of drainage"—and this has been effected, although at a heavy expense, by the construction of machinery (possessing double the power requisite for the object in view), there being erected on the mine two pumping-engines, worked by wheels of thirty-six and forty feet diameter, two stamping machines, with wheels of twenty-five feet, drawing machines, with water-wheels, tilt-hammer, saw-mill, flour-mill, arrastre, &c., the value and importance of which will be well understood by all acquainted with mining operations. The saving that must arise in the cost of manual labour, consumption of fuel, &c., when machinery to this extent, comprising nine water-wheels, from twenty to forty feet in diameter, are employed in performing, to use the words of the report, "almost without expense, the most important functions, and being so placed as to receive the water in succession one from the other—act simultaneously, and form a great, a constant, and an economical moving-power," is alone a point of importance.

This object having been achieved, the next point to which the attention of the directors was turned, was that of ascertaining, "with precision, the position of the gold veins and works of the former proprietors." In the prosecution of this object, the directors appear to have been impeded, and their sanguine expectations nearly destroyed by the mistaken opinions entertained by their mining officer, who, having cut a lode (in driving the level) sooner than was contemplated, assumed that the lode so intersected was that of which the company was in search, as being the one formerly worked, and which had yielded such productive returns to the former proprietors. The directors fairly stated, in their last report, that "the part of 'Cocaes' mine, on which the contract was principally made, was as untouched and untried as it was the day the association took possession of the Cocaes property;" but, by a letter from the mining captains', appended to the report, the shareholders were led to believe "that the lode had been cut sooner than had been expected, in consequence of an alteration in its underlie, from twenty-four to that of twelve degrees."

We are well aware, from experience, that lodes will change their underlay materially, and, in the absence of information on the part of the mining captain, as to the nature of the lodes, and the strata of the country, it must be admitted that, to a certain extent, he was justified in assuming, that the lode so intersected was that of which he was in search. The further investigation, however, has proved that this lode, with the small veins or branches found in conjunction with it, differ "both in locality and direction from the known veins of the 'Cocaes' mine," and upon further prosecuting the works, it was clearly proved that the very stratum in which the veins were discovered, and improperly assumed as being those which had formerly been opened upon, "was entirely different from that worked upon by the Brazilians."

Without further proceeding with the report, this very circumstance would afford ample scope to remark on the nature of mining operations, the importance of the appointment of a discreet and able manager or agent, and the prospects that are at all times held out to the adventurer, who with patience and perseverance will prosecute an undertaking like the present.

Having noticed the "great mistake which had been committed, in assuming that an alteration in the underlie of the lode, from twenty-four to twelve degrees," which was only discovered by "a part of the mountain through which the levels had driven being washed away by the rains, thus uncovering many of their levels into the mines, some of them standing entire, and drained by the deeper works" of the present company, we may now take leave of this portion of the report, in doing which, however, it is only right to make the following extract, which will best speak for itself, and enable the shareholder to judge of the prospects which the undertaking presents:—

"The obstacles to an accurate survey being thus removed, Captain Treloar, the mining superintendent, proceeded to this important duty (that of surveying the old workings), and established the fact, that the stratum containing the veins which had given fame to the "Cocaes" mine, and wealth to its proprietors, was still untouched by us, so that the original hopes and expectations founded on the acknowledged riches of the mines remain as strong as when they occasioned the known competition for the "Cocaes" property, and originated the contract by which the association is now in possession."

We may, however, remark, while treating on the prospects of the company (and this is a vital point to those interested, while our object in noticing the report is of a more general nature), that the levels already driven are far advanced towards the desired points—that their progress, judging from the indications of change of strata, and other circumstances, is of a favourable nature, and that the gold now extracted is from the deepest part of the mine, which is only seventeen fathoms below the water level.

The candour which pervades the report of the directors is highly honourable to them, and we feel assured that it will be duly appreciated by the shareholders. It is seldom that a report so clear comes before us, and while we are at all times free to animadvert on the misconduct of directors, as we may have occasion to do in our present Number, we are equally ready to do justice where merit is due.

We regret that want of space (our usual apology) precludes us from entering at length into those other portions of the report which affect the shareholders, but, as we find from the statement of the directors, that "any shareholder can institute, at the company's office, an examination, by which to form his own judgment," we have the less cause to lament the circumstance.

It would, however, be unjust to the directors of this company, at a moment when we feel called upon to notice the exactions made from the public by "office hunters" and "direction jobbers," did we not except the present board, whose report we take as we find it in print (for we have no other source of information to guide us), from which we learn that the directors "have not taken a farthing of salary." This, in itself, is highly creditable to them, although we are not advocates for the "unpaid" system; but *that* which we are pleased to glean from the statement of accounts is, that the charge for "expenses of the London office, viz., salaries of secretary and clerks, stationery, and other charges," for the past year, amounts only to 612*l.* 10s., and this upon a capital of 300,000*l.*, while, in the instance of another company, formed for working mines in Brazil, upwards of five times the amount is expended in London.

The proposition of the directors, in their report, that the further capital required for the prosecution of the works of the company should be raised by an increased issue of 1500 shares, at 12*l.* per share, payable by instalments, and giving to the present proprietors the option of taking them in proportion to the respective number of shares held by them, has, we believe, been found to be a prudent course, the shareholders having generally responded to the call.

There is one other point to which we wish to draw the attention of shareholders generally, which is that of the arrangement proposed by the directors with reference to arrears on shares; we think the determination at which the directors have arrived, emanates from a common-sense view of the subject, and hope to record the example being followed by others. With this quotation we must close our remarks:—

"The best method of dealing with the shares not paid up has engaged the long and painful deliberation of the directors. To do justice to all parties—to avoid not only the expenses of litigation, but the inextricable confusion into which it would, under present circumstances, throw the affairs of the company—to rescue from loss the large capital at stake, and to raise means to enable them to carry operations into the hitherto unexplored auriferous stratum of the mine, has been the anxious study of the directors, and they have often and calmly viewed the subject in all its varied bearings, with the deepest interest as the largest proprietors, and with the most earnest desire to promote the general welfare of the association. The decision they finally arrived at and acted upon was, to insist upon the defaulters paying up their shares, or otherwise voluntarily suffering a diminution of interest equivalent to the amount in default. Thus, for the sake of exemplification, a party having five shares, upon which 25*l.* only had been paid, four of the shares would be cancelled, and one share only delivered to the defaulter. By this method, with some trifling exceptions, the whole of the shares have come in or exchange for the new shares."

It is now some weeks since we noticed the proceedings at a meeting of the parties interested in the formation of a line of railway communicating between Falmouth and the metropolis, while it was with much pleasure we found many influential parties had come forward to co-operate in carrying out a measure calculated to be of so beneficial a nature to the county of Cornwall. The very circumstance of the port of Falmouth having been the station of the foreign packet service for so many years, is in itself sufficient evidence, without any railway communication existing, that this port has been considered by Government as the most desirable; but as we have no interest in Government dispatches, or the trade of Falmouth as a port, we must needs confine our observations to the railway, as an undertaking calculated to be of public benefit, and at the same time likely to yield to the shareholders a profitable return for the capital invested.

At the meeting, held on the 20th November, it will be remembered that a sub-committee was appointed, whose attention was particularly directed to the best mode of constructing the proposed line, and also obtaining a list of subscribers—the latter being, indeed, a consequent result on the acquirement of that information which would justify the investment of the capital required for the undertaking. The result, so far as the labours of the committee have hitherto gone, are now before us, and it is with this report so submitted to the parties interested, that we propose now to offer some few observations.

The committee, in the introductory matter of their report, state that they "are not yet in a condition to present" that information which might be expected to emanate from them, and to form the basis on which the proposed company should be formed; this we can well understand, when the advantages to be derived by the resident is considered, compared with the investment of capital on the part of the "out-adventurer," who, in embarking in the undertaking, looks alone to a return for his capital employed; advantages, in the other instance, being indirectly derived, which makes the consideration of interest on capital advanced for shares a matter of comparatively little moment. To those resident in Cornwall, or associated with mining or mercantile pursuits, no remark on our part is necessary, for the advantages attendant on a railway communication must be manifest; but as we believe it to be important to the country at large, that Cornwall should possess the advantages which are, at this moment, so enhancing the value of property in the North, by affording the facility of transport and communication, we cannot doubt but that public spirit will be evinced on the part of Cornishmen, who should unite, "one and all," on an occasion like the present. On that of the public, who will see, upon investigation, that profits are likely to arise from embarking in the undertaking, no doubt need, we think, be entertained; and also, in case of need, on the part of Government, in lending that aid which may become necessary to carry out a project, which, with reference to the interests of the public generally—but more especially as affects that part of the community interested in our foreign trade—is one which cannot be looked upon without exciting feelings of deep interest.

The sub-committee observe, that the "Bristol and Exeter Railway Company" express their fixed determination to bring their line down to Exeter "at the earliest possible period;" but, were we to judge from the generally expressed opinion as regards this undertaking, we should be disposed to think that the time is far distant when this desired result is likely to be attained. With reference to the extension of the "London and Southampton" line, it appears that no active measures have been taken for continuing this line to Salisbury as contemplated, and other inquiries have been instituted, which have not yielded any satisfactory result. We regret to observe in the report, that the sub-committee "have not yet succeeded in their efforts to obtain the papers belonging to the former railway company, on which the statements made to Parliament respecting the traffic were founded," inasmuch, that such information should be considered public property, and having been already paid for by those shareholders subscribing to the company formerly established, would, we feel assured, be willingly granted by them for the promotion of an object calculated to be of so much advantage, not only to the county, but to the community at large.

The committee further state, "that the inquiries on which they have entered, will require considerable time, and if they are to be prosecuted to a satisfactory termination, will demand larger funds than are at present at the disposal of the committee; but, until such inquiries have been made, no data can be given on which any committee could recommend this undertaking to the unhesitating support of the county." This is honest speaking, and we trust that the subscription of parties interested will at once enable the committee to acquire the desired information. For ourselves, although humble our mite, yet as an earnest of our good will and wishes, we place our subscription of Ten Pounds at the service of the committee, while our best endeavours to prosecute the object they have in view, may be at all times calculated upon.

The "Police Intelligence" of the past week has afforded subject for much reflection, and been strongly animadverted upon by the sitting magistrate in the case of the "Royal Union Association,"—the prospectus of which, headed by the names of many of the nobility, and to which, we believe, the late Duke of York lent his patronage, held out to the subscribers and the insured, advantages beyond those generally attendant on associations of a similar nature, formed for granting annuities, or receiving deposits as a *Life* Insurance Company. The vague excuse set up by the manager (a Mr. Glenny), for the bankrupt state in which the company is now placed, ought, we must say, to have afforded sufficient evidence to the parties depositing their capital, that to afford an interest (or annuity) so large as that acquired, was far beyond any expectation which could be reasonably entertained as arising out of the interest attainable on the capital of the association, and that consequently any surplus must proceed from a diminution of the capital of the company. That such has been the case is now clearly proved; and that the unfortunate dupes of this "Royal Union" must suffer from their credulity, is too apparent. There is, however, a point which should be taken up, and, indeed, we hope will be, by the public generally, if not by the Government—that of punishing severely those who thus impose upon the public, obtaining acts of incorporation, by which they assume a power and importance calculated to mislead and blind that portion of the public who are induced to place confidence in the representation of prospectuses, more especially when headed by the names of influential parties. The present case follows so closely on the "London Trades' Bank," noticed in a late Number, that we trust some severe measures will be adopted to preclude a repetition of this species of swindling through the medium of joint-stock associations; for it is sufficient to sustain the losses attendant on legitimate undertakings, without being "plucked" in so wholesale a manner. This becomes the more necessary, as, separating undertakings of this nature from others which are calculated to be useful to the community at large, and beneficial to the proprietary, formed for the purpose of life insurance, among which we may enumerate those of "the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Life Assurance Company," "the British, Australian, and General Marine Assurance and Loan Society," "the Scottish, English, and Irish Assurance Company," the prospectuses of which have of late appeared in our advertising columns and those of our contemporaries.

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY MORNING.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock, 179⅞
Bank Stock for Acct., 179⅝
3 per Cents Reduced, 91¼ ⅜
3 per Cent. Consols Ann., 91¼ ¼
2¾ per Cent. Reduced, 100 99¼
New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 99¼ ¼
3 per Cent. Consols Acct., 91¼ ⅜
Exchequer Bills, 18 20 pm.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian 5 per Cents, 76⅛6
Colombian 6 per Cents, 27½
Danish 3 per Cents, 76½
Mexican 6 per Cents, 29 ⅞
Portuguese, New 5 per Cents, 34
Ditto 5 ditto, 25½ ½
Spanish Bonds, 23½ 6
Ditto Passive, 6⅛
Ditto Deferred, 12
Dutch 2½ per Cents, 52½
Dutch 5 per Cents, 101
5 per Cent. New Loan, 98

SHARES.

Cobre, 33 ½
Brazilian Imperial, 16 17
United Mexican, blk. scrip, 3½ ½
Ditto, red scrip, 6¼ 7½
Birmingham & Derby Railway, 60
Birmingham & Gloucester, 51½ ¼
Eastern Counties Railway, 9⅞
Great Western, 65¾ 67½
New ditto, 15 20⅞
London & Brighton Railway, 19⅞ 20¼
London and Blackwall, 15¼ 16⅞
London & Greenwich, 12½ ½
London & S.th. Western, 44½
London and Croydon, 11
Manchester & Birmingham, 14½
North Midland, 84 ¾
British N. American Bank, 27⅞
Colonial Joint-Stock Bank, 31½ ⅜
London & Westminster, 26½ ⅜
London Joint-Stock, 13 ¼

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Truro, Jan. 23.—Average standard, 115*l.* 1s.—Average produce, 8.—Average price, 6*l.* 9s.—Quantity of ore, 2801.—Quantity of fine copper, 224 tons 8 cwt.—Amount of money, 18,116*l.* 11s.—Average standard of last sale, 112*l.* 18s.—Produce, 7¼.

Sales of Mining Shares.—At the sale of shares in Cornish mines, which took place yesterday, at the Auction Mart, by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Sons, the following amounts were realised, viz.:—For Tresavean, including Trethellan, and a dividend due on the 28th January, 2-192ds at 1050*l.*, being at the rate of 201,609*l.* for the mine; Fowey Consols, 2-256ths, at 495*l.*, or 126,720*l.* for the mine; Levant, 3-160ths, averaging about 410*l.* per share; East Pool, 1-256th, do. 255*l.* do.; East Crofty, 1-188th, do. 295*l.* do.; North Roskear, 2-140ths, do. 180*l.* do.; South Roskear, 4-116ths, do. 105*l.* do.; St. Ives Consols, 6-94ths, do. 230*l.* do.; Dolcoath, 3-186ths, do. 105*l.* do.; Wheal Providence, 4-128ths, do. 93*l.* do. The dividends, which, for some years past, have been paid by most of the above undertakings, have been large; and the prices, generally, appear to be favourable.

Prices of Shares in Liverpool.—Chester and Crewe Junction Railway, 34*l.* 10s.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 9*l.* 12s. 6d.; Grand Junction, 219*l.*; Great Western, new shares, 19*l.* 2s. 6d.; London and Brighton, 18*l.* 17s. 6d.; Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal and Railway Company, 30*l.* 10s.; York and North Midland, 40*l.* 15s.—Liverpool Marine Assurance, 2*l.* 2s. 6d.—Liverpool New Gas and Coke, 19*l.*—*Gore's Liverpool Advertiser.*

Prices of Shares in Birmingham.—Birmingham Town and District Bank, 8*l.*—London and Birmingham Railway, 155*l.*; ditto, quarter shares, 24*l.* 10s.; ditto, 32*l.* shares, 35*l.*; Grand Junction, 219*l.*; ditto, new shares, 83*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 59*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham Extension, 4*l.* 10s.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 51*l.*—Blaenavon Mine, 37*l.* 10s.—Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas, 75*l.*—*Midland Counties Herald.*

Private and Joint-Stock Banks.—An account of the aggregate amount of notes circulated, in England and Wales, by private banks, and by joint-stock banks and their branches, distinguishing private from joint-stock banks, between the 28th September and the 28th December, 1839.—From returns directed by 3 and 4 William IV., c. 83.

Private Banks	£7,251,678
Joint-Stock Banks	4,170,767
	£11,422,445

Stamps and Taxes, January 21. H. L. Wickham.

Exportation of the Precious Metals.—The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London to foreign ports for the week ending the 16th inst., was as follows:—Silver coin to Gibraltar and Mogadore, 10,000 oz.; Sierra Leone, 8000 oz.; Hamburgh, 64,000 oz.—Gold coin to Rio Janeiro, 494 oz.

Iron Trade in Sweden.—The iron trade in Sweden is represented to be in a state of great activity and prosperity. The quantity of bar-iron produced to the commencement of last November is stated at 276,000 ship pounds, and of manufactured iron 33,600, which added to 11,700 of the latter and 126,700 of the former on hand in the entrepôts on the 1st of November, 1838, make a total of 448,000 ship pounds. Of this 304,896 ship pounds were exported, of which 283,505 were in the shape of bar, and 21,390 of manufactured iron. For home consumption the quantity taken of both sorts in nearly equal proportions was 26,605 ship pounds. There remained in entrepôt on the 1st of last November 11,485 ship pounds of manufactured iron, and 103,300 ship pounds of bar-iron. The price of iron of ordinary sizes had not varied during the year, having been 10 bank rixdollars the ship pound, or about 25s. 10d. sterling. The ship pound is equal to about 290 lb.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COMBINATION AT TIN TICKETINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Your sympathies have of late been very strongly called into action in favour of the copper miners of this county—you have shown how their interests suffer by the smelters—and you have lent your columns, and your powerful aid, for the purpose of pointing out a remedy, for which the poor oppressed working miner and the mine owners ought to be grateful. This precedent emboldens me to appeal to you on behalf of an equally, if not more, oppressed class—that of the tin miners and mine owners. That we can barely exist—that there are very few tin mines in the county which are paying their expenses, is a matter of notoriety: and why is this? simply because of the miserable jealousies of the smelters of each other in their trade in "white tin." The result of this is to depress the miner, for, although these gentlemen (for so they call themselves, from their wealth), are constantly trying to get at each others connexions by under-selling and low manœuvres, which, one would suppose, could only be found among rival hucksters on a country tramp; yet they will all unite at the ticketings at Treloweth and Redruth, through their assayers, to lower the price of "black tin," in order to indemnify themselves (out of the sweat and sinews of the hard-working miner, and the consequent diminution of food to his family) for any loss they may have sustained in their contests among themselves. And then they have the impudence to call these ticketings fair open markets, where any combination is impracticable, inasmuch as each smelter has his private room, and when the bell rings in the sellers' room, the smelters tickets, with their offers, are given in simultaneously, or nearly so, and the highest bidder obtains the lot. Sir, this is a mere farce, and, to those who are suffering, is a mockery. All the smelters sample the mines whose tin is for sale at the ensuing ticketing, and each knows the quantities and qualities of the parcels to be offered; what, therefore, is to prevent the assayers of A, B, and C, from arranging beforehand, according to the wants of each other's employer? They will not bid the same price exactly, to insure a division, as that would be rather too glaring; but these little apparent discrepancies are easily arranged afterwards.

Our situation and sufferings are the more cruel, because the article we raise is protected (by a duty) and, but for the greedy heartless conduct of some half dozen wealthy men, ought scarcely to vary more than the price of gold. We have the home consumption, which takes off nearly all we produce, and until East India tin comes so low as to enable it to bear the heavy duty, which is our protection, we ought to have steadiness in our prices, and they ought to be such as will enable the working miner to live and support his family, and not to be made victims to gratify the avarice and bad passions of the smelters.

What I have stated to you is well known in this county to be the truth, and if you will give us the same chance as you have given the copper miner, I hope some of your correspondents will take up our cause in like manner, and suggest a remedy for the evil.

Your obedient servant,
Truro, January 20. A Tin Miner.

[We are glad to find that the interest we have taken in copper mines is appreciated, and that our columns can be rendered further useful in protecting the interests of the tin miner. We doubt not but that the subject, once brought forward, will elicit from our correspondents further observations treating on the subject.—Ed. M. J.]

ANTHRACITE—MR. PLAYER'S PATENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—I do not consider it necessary to make much observation on the cases and opinions touching Mr. Player's patents, inserted in your Journal of last week, inasmuch as they are very little to the purpose, being principally directed to an opinion of a boiler, and my point being exclusively directed to a furnace, of which nothing is said. The only point worth noticing is in Mr. Carpmael's opinion, wherein he says "He (Mr. Wrey) appears to think that Mr. Player claims to be the first who has used anthracite coal to generate steam, whereas Mr. Player only claims a mode of doing so, and Mr. Wrey or any other person might use Mr. Wrey's boiler without interfering with Mr. Player's patent, so long as he did not superadd to such boiler a chamber through it, to contain anthracite, to be heated by the water and steam in the boiler, and heat of the fuel in the furnace." Here, then, Mr. Carpmael says the chamber or furnace may be used in any other position than through the boiler; this is reducing the range of the patent right (if there is any, which I dispute) "pretty considerably," and is an acknowledgment, in a very great degree, of all I have contended for, viz., the right in the public, as being Watt's old furnace, for the burning of anthracite free from any patent right. I have never, be it observed, instituted any comparison between my boiler and Mr. Player's. The only other observation on the communication furnished by Messrs. Vickery and E. O. Manby is, that the public should be made aware that both of these gentlemen are partners with Mr. Player, one in a colliery, the other in a patent, and, consequently, are not dispassionate evidence. I am now got back to the original point, which first induced me to trouble you, viz., the paragraph which first appeared in the *Times*—part of a report on the first appearance of the *Anthracite* steamer. In your Journal, of the 4th inst., you say, "Although we do consult the paragraphs which appear in newspapers generally, we have never yet discovered any one which which stated 'that anthracite was capable of being used for steam purposes (beneficially) only by means of Mr. Player's patent.'" Allow me to direct your attention to the original report, which appeared in your own Journal of the 23d November last, wherein you will find this passage—"The grand novelty, the furnace, of burning anthracite to raise steam (on which, indeed, the entire success of its application as a fuel must depend), is secured by patent," &c. &c., and then put it to yourself to say if I was not correct in stating "that anthracite was capable of being used beneficially only by means of Mr. Player's patent," and that you did me an injustice, when you said, "this is absurd."

Having now fully proved that Mr. Player's patent is neither a "grand novelty," or a *sine qua non* in the use of anthracite, I take my leave of the subject, and remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
Windham Club, Jan. 23. ——— W. Long Wrey.

FREE MINERS' COPPER SMELTING ESTABLISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—To judge of "A. B. C.," by the warmth of his composition in your last Journal, any one might infer that he was not unaccustomed to that paradoxical and sulphureous operation which is so destructive to animal and vegetable life, and yet so useful and profitable to human existence; but being a little overcome by the bare prospect of being exposed to the additional heat of other roasters, he was unable any longer to disguise the interest he felt in preserving his own profits. No wonder, therefore, that "A. B. C." should agree with me, that "Cornubiensis" was a sensible fellow, for having so fortunately hit upon the right parcel in the metal market, sold at 17*l.* 5s. (he says 93*l.*, or 19*l.* 5s.) under the standard, to prove the ruinous condition of the copper trade, by showing that this very parcel yielded only 30s. per ton of ore, to cover all the expenses, as well as profit to the smelters, although the real cost alone had been represented by myself, and this, too, without any proof to the contrary, to be not less than 41s. 6d. per ton of ore, even on a scale of 40,000 tons of ore.

But if "Cornubiensis" was so sensible, for thus proving the deplorable results from copper smelting, just at the moment when a committee was sitting to consider whether two foreign mining companies should not go into the trade, how surprising it is that "A Miner," who has ventured to prove the reverse of a losing trade, should not be denounced as a prodigy of stupidity; instead of which, "A. B. C." passes over in silence "what ought not to be dark" (as he says) to such a correspondent—namely, the balance-sheet, and levels all his displeasure at the remarks in your Journal, editorial and otherwise, as being not only "wide of the mark," but "preposterously ridiculous."

Yet "A. B. C." presumes that "Cornubiensis," notwithstanding his sensibility, is "bothered by the fact, that a ton in Cornish ore is 21 cwt.," and thinks the miner loses the odd cwt. No such thing; but in order to insinuate that the miner does not lose it, he asks, with all the simplicity of a learner, whether, "if the ton was raised to 20 cwt., or lowered to 10 cwt., the buyer would offer accordingly?" or, "if a yard was four feet instead of three, would the draper lose the odd foot, or the buyer offer accordingly?" In short, he tries hard to bother us into a belief that no hocus-pocus can induce the buyer to give one penny for the ores more than will buy them, or that the miner gives a single pound away to cover

waste. But he *forgets* altogether to explain how stands the fact as regards the allowance made to the buyer; "formerly there was an allowance for wet, according as the parties could agree, and that now, all is reduced to dry ore, as follows:—A pound of ore is taken from the pile, and weighed with great nicety; this is placed in a stove, or other apparatus, and thoroughly dried, and in proportion as the loss of weight is in the pound, the same is deducted out of the whole quantity contained in the parcel from whence it is taken."—*See* "Sixth Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnical Society," p. 95. This abatement, of one pound is generally considered to be equal to the odd cwt., so that, in fact, the smelter does actually receive from the miner a bonus of 5 per cent. to cover waste in the transit; if, therefore, there is any botheration in the case, as regards the odd cwt., it rests entirely at the door of "A. B. C."

The same writer observes, if the miner does not get his fair share of the produce of what he raises, the only cure for that is competition. Good—and the way to induce this is, to show a profit to be obtained. Good again—*vide* balance-sheet; but the way not to induce competition, is for "A. B. C." to prove that no profit can be obtained. Why, therefore, does he not throw "a little light (as he states) into what ought not to be dark" to himself, and prove to the committee now sitting, not by assertions, but figures, that my statement (A), given in your Journal on the 28th ult., showing a profit of 15,306*l.*, exclusive of interest on money advanced: also statement (B), in your Journal of the 4th inst., showing that freights of copper ore and coal may be reduced 33 per cent. by iron steam-vessels, at a profit to the owners of 20 per cent., are worse than "hocus-pocus"—"preposterously ridiculous."

Is it likely that such houses as represent the copper trade of this kingdom, comprising gentlemen of long experience, talent, and fortune, would continue to carry on a trade requiring an outlay of something like a million sterling annually in the ore market—more than 300,000*l.* for expenses, besides 200,000*l.*, probably, in bricks and mortar—if they got only 30*s.* per ton of ore in the metal market, instead of 48*s.* 1*d.*, as I say, is nearer the truth.

Now, are these facts, and my own figures, the only evidence to prove that copper smelting must be a profitable operation. For, when Tonkin wrote his notes to "Carew's History of Cornwall," he states that, in 1730, there were six copper smelting companies, and in ten years, ending 1739, the averaged quantity of copper ores sold annually was less than 8000 tons. In 1775, when there were thirteen companies, the averaged quantity of ten years, ending 1784, was 30,000 tons annually. But this may be accounted for in part by the low standard during this period, averaging only about 75, occasioned by the large quantities of copper ores raised in Anglesea, which prevented the common ore from being brought to market, while, in ten years, ending 1838, the averaged quantity sold annually was more than 140,000 tons, besides about 40,000 tons from other quarters, making together not less than 180,000 tons between only ten companies, so that, although the number of companies, since 1775, have been reduced nearly 25 per cent., the trade has increased 500 per cent.

It appears, therefore, that "A. B. C." is placed on the horns of a dilemma, for if he proves that the returning charges are less than 41*s.* 6*d.* per ton of ore, he must make the profit greater in proportion, as the deduction is less than I have represented; if more, then the trade is still more deplorably conditioned than the 30*s.* per ton would make it. Either discovery will do good; on the one hand, the present committee will have still greater encouragement to proceed—on the other, they may be stopped in time, before they sacrifice both credit and money. It is to be hoped, therefore, that "A. B. C." will be induced to try his hand on the balance-sheet, and that a little of the "Bude" light, as well as the flickering of his own taper, may be allowed to shine upon it at his earliest convenience. Here is the rub, or, as "A. B. C." has it, the "poser." I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, Jan. 24. A MINER.

[Our remarks on our correspondent's letter, and the subject at issue, we are compelled to defer until an early Number.—ED. M. J.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The remarks of "A Miner," and "A. B. C.," in your last Journal, appear to require some explanation from me, and I can only regret that I should not have expressed myself with sufficient clearness in my previous letter, on the interesting subject which your correspondent has introduced under the above title. I think, however, if "A Miner" will take the trouble to reperuse what I have stated, he will be satisfied that my object has been to show that a most uncertain conclusion would be arrived at from the consideration of the subject of the smelters profits, through the medium of the standard and produce, as shown to us by the weekly ticketting papers; and, further, that it is his (the smelter's) interest to envelope it with all the mystification which the present mode of calculation is so well calculated to preserve.

It was not with the object of proving that "A Miner" was incorrect in assuming the average produce of copper ores for twelve months at 8 per cent., and basing his calculations thereon, that the result of a single sale was selected: for, on applying the same test to the sales of one, or two, or ten years, wherein the average standard has exceeded the price of metallic copper—a result similar in its nature, though varying in degree, will be obtained, and it was on this principle that the comments on the calculation in the statement of account of "A Miner" were made.

The advantageous difference betwixt his statement, and that given by me, appears to arise from the calculation of the extra quantity of copper, and the profit gained on the manufacture or rolling; and if the calculations are founded on correct data—*i. e.*, if the standard and produce, as used amongst miners, be not fallacious as guides to the truth, the statements of "A Miner" possess very strong claims to consideration. In order, however, to carry out the subject in the same open and candid way as has been commenced by "A Miner," I would suggest, in order to lead to its being more correctly understood, that a detailed account of the items of expenditure, embraced in the 31*s.* per ton in the account, should be given.

Having, in my former communications, attempted to prove that the standard is calculated to deceive, and not to be depended on as the basis of a calculation, the smelters buying by a scale of returning charges, having reference to the real produce of the ores, I shall not now trespass on your space by any further remarks on that part of the subject. I believe, however, that miners generally will agree with the remark, that the produce of copper ores, stated in the ticketting papers as the buying produce, is in most, if not in all instances, below the real produce, or that furnished by the mine assay—and here is a proof of the errors that may arise from calculations on the standard.

I agree with "A. B. C." that all due attention is paid to the purchase of 21 cwt., instead of the ton of 20 cwt., by the smelter, and that this has its influence on the price offered. The remarks already made show sufficiently that it must be the advantage gained by the extra weight, in addition to what has been stated of the buying produce of the ore being beneath the real produce, that the standard is assumed invariably at a point far above the price of metallic copper, which can be the only true guide to the smelter in making his offers. The value of the weight so gained must, therefore, be deducted from the standard, which will, in all probability, bring it back to about the price of the metal, and show the real rate of returning charges, which, taken in connection with the cost of smelting and bringing the metal into the market, it is the object of this discussion to procure. It is pleasing to see the increasing interest taken in this inquiry. I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

January 21. CORNUBIENSIS.

[The note made to "A Miner's" letter applies in like manner to "Cornubiensis," to whom we tender our acknowledgments for the interest manifested by him in the elucidation of the subject.—ED. M. J.]

ANGLO-SPANISH RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Since I read in your Journal, of the 2d of May last, of an Anglo-Spanish Railway Company, formed to establish a communication between Cadiz Bay and Sherry (Jerez), I have repeatedly turned to the subject with interest, as being well acquainted with the country, and, consequently, able to understand the advantages such an undertaking might be expected to produce. I have always entertained great doubts on the following points:—1st, as to the present existence of the privilege as announced; 2d, as to the practicability of the thing, owing to the immense quantity of loose sand which abounds in the locality pointed out, and which the easterly winds, very prevalent there, would blow on the rails, choking the road in a very serious manner; and 3d, I question that the road would pay. As the advertisement stated that the works would be commenced upon immediately, I embraced the opportunity of being lately in the neighbourhood to visit the spot, where I found that nothing is yet done. It is even doubted whether anything will be done.

During my stay I have acquired many notes on the subject, and among other papers I have by me the *Revista Gaditana (Cadiz Review)*, a weekly publication, which contains some articles about this undertaking. I inclose you the Numbers for the 22d and 29th December, in case you think fit to make use of them in your very useful publication. In the first you will find a short history of the vicissitudes of the plan, which was first mooted in 1829. At page 123 you will find maintained that the privilege has lapsed and become void, though the Spanish Government is recommended to view the question of its renewal with liberality. In the latter number, page 132 and following, there is a curious analysis of the expenses and probable proceeds, which gives the following result:—

Yearly expense	$106,540	About	£22,000
Probable proceeds	76,230	„	15,500
Yearly deficit	$32,290	About	£6,500

If the company really exists, and can reckon on sufficient shareholders to carry on their plan, the calculations above alluded to ought to be answered with convincing counterproof, otherwise they will have a fatal effect—the more so, that the periodical in which they appear is by no means hostile to the plan, but merely considers it as badly calculated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, January 18. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[We shall be glad to give insertion to any reply or communication on the subject.—ED. M. J.]

THE IRISH GOLD MINES.

It appears from the Irish papers that Government have given their sanction to the working of these mines, which have at various times excited the attention of mining adventurers; and we are led to believe, from information which we have received, that gold may be calculated upon being found in quantity. The historical account of these mines show them to be of great antiquity, while Moore, in his "History of Ireland," carries their discovery and working back to an epoch centuries before the Christian era; other authorities show also that gold was found there long before America or its mines were known to Europeans. Subsequently, gold was found at various periods, but it is not on record that at any time they were worked with system. The tracings of ancient workings are discernible at intervals over the gold tract, but all of a superficial character; the different revolutions and rebellions which afflicted Ireland having caused frequent disruption in the development of her mineral resources. About forty years ago Government commenced operations on a small scale under the management of commissioners (Messrs. Mills, Weaver, and Symes), when again the disturbances in that country caused their suspension before the value could be developed, or any important discovery made; yet, notwithstanding an expensive system of working, but little was lost in the experiment, as nearly all outlay was defrayed by the ore produced. A company of infantry was then left to guard the mines, since the removal of which the country people have picked, from the stream that was previously washed over, upwards of 20,000*l.* worth of gold; and all this without any profit or rental whatever to the Crown.

Mr. Mills, one of the commissioners, and who was one of the most scientific and enterprising men of the day, we are given to understand frequently offered high terms for these mines, as did also many other capitalists, with similar want of success. It is difficult to explain wherefore they have been suffered to remain in an unproductive state.

The gold district extends over a space of ten square miles, in a half circle, round the Croghan mountain; and gold has been found in the streams flowing from the different springs which this district gives rise to. Every flood carries down some portions, to what is called the common stream, whither the peasantry used to assemble to gather what they could.

The statements of Messrs. Mills and Weaver, as reported in the "Transactions of the Geological Society," give little more than a detail of their workings under Government. They discovered no less than twenty-seven veins of quartz (chiefly the matrix of the gold) crossing the Ballindally stream. All these veins have been found to unite in two or three large lodes, at a place called Moneyteigue, a mile distant, which is the scene of the present discovery and works. One of these veins is stated to be fifty feet wide.

Large pieces of magnetic iron ore, and other substances, have been found, denoting the extraordinary metalliferous properties of the country; and the analogy which they bear to the gold country of South America is remarkable.

This work is now in progress, but whether it be the intention of the parties to work it singly, or as a joint-stock concern, we know not. Gold is now, we are given to understand, being raised, and the work of discovery in progress. We are at all times glad to have the opportunity of directing attention to the mineral wealth of Ireland, and may have more to say on the subject next week, having some slight knowledge of the locality.

PALLADIUM.

This peculiar metal, discovered by the late Dr. Wollaston, in the year 1803, was, for some years, only known to exist in the native platina of Colombia. In 1812,* it was noticed by Mr. P. N. Johnson, in the coin and small negociable ingots of gold brought from the Brazils. The rarity of the metal has hitherto prevented its general use—hence few of its valuable properties have been applied in the arts.

The development by the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association of the gold region of the province of Minas Geraes (which is peculiar for the existence of this metal in combination with the gold), has, of late years, rendered its introduction more general in lieu of gold or platina, over which, for many purposes, it has its advantages, viz.:—It equally resists sulphuretted hydrogen and animal acids. It requires a much greater degree of heat for fusion than gold. Its specific gravity is only about half that of platina, and as 11½ is to 19 in relation to gold, and therefore it is more economical in use. Its price is not one-eighth of that of gold, and less than half of that of platina, calculating equal bulk. It may, without injuring its properties, be brought to almost any extent of hardness or softness. Its chief uses at present are confined to dental surgery; in graduated scales, for astronomical, nautical, and other instruments; in springs, for various purposes; for lightning points; inoculating lancets; and ornamental works of different descriptions. It is separated from the gold by solution in nitric acid, and from some other metals by addition of caustic, ammonia, and hydrochloric acid, which process was discovered by Mr. P. N. Johnson, in 1817; and is preferable, both in economy and purity, to the use of prussiate of mercury.

* See "Philosophical Magazine," vol. 40, page 4.

PHŒNIX COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT AT GHENT.

This establishment covers from 1000 to 1200 feet; on the one side work shops are built, in length 400 feet, in breadth 40; some of these buildings are from two to three stories high—in the middle of the yard is a gasometer for the supply of 1500 jets—on one side of the building is a steam chimney, of the height of 130 feet, with the gas apparatus &c.; on the right side of the square is a building covering 200 feet of ground two stories high, which serves as a workshop and for the manufacture of engines; in the extreme corner the gas-apparatus may be discovered; on the left is the iron-foundry, copper-foundry, stables, &c. At the extreme end is the tool-house, 350 feet in length, with the carpenters' shop; and in their immediate neighbourhood fifty forges are at work, with the complete apparatus for casting. The factories are furnished with all sorts of tools, comprising ten machines for flattening metals of from five to thirty and forty feet in length, and from three to five in breadth; machines for working cylinders, both in iron and copper, three and six at a time; machines for boring to the diameter, even of six feet; twenty parallel revolutions, fed by young apprentices from ten to fifteen years of age.

The whole establishment consists of 600 workmen and 250 apprentices. The direction is confided entirely to an Englishman, aided by English and Flemish workmen. The tenth part of whom may be said to be composed of Flemish and Walloons.

The annual production of this firm amounts to some millions of francs; 1000 spindles are constantly at work for flax-spinning, and 2000 spindles for cotton-spinning, without taking into consideration the engines, hydraulic presses, friction calenders, wool-carding, and other machinery, and the perfect working of the engines, and the excellent order in which everything is conducted at the Phœnix, leaves nothing to be desired in this vast establishment. The show-room presents the picture of an immense bazaar, which the workshop has provided for in detail.

The machines employed at the Phœnix consist of one steam-engine, of 25-horse power; two others of 15-horse, low-pressure, which serve the foundry; and another high-pressure engine for the forges; amounting to a total of 80-horse power or thereabouts. It may easily be conceived, from the excellent order which reigns in the factory, and the remarkable beauty discovered in the various articles which they turn out, and more particularly the low price the market is furnished by them, that Holland, France, Prussia, Italy, and Austria, have been large buyers; considerable importations have been effected, even to Russia, and at the present time two spinning machines at Ghent, perhaps the most beautiful in construction in the world, are in operation, furnished from this establishment.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 20.—The mine through and after the operations of the week is without alteration. We have had the misfortune of breaking our lift by blasting in the bottom of the shaft, which has caused two or three days' delay in this place, but, I am happy to say, is all put to rights again. We intend forthwith to fix our plunger before sinking any further, which I hope to accomplish in about a fortnight, and intersect the lode by another pair, and keep the shaft sinking. The shaft is down about two fathoms below the thirty fathom level. Our ores weighed—

34 tons	15 cwt., at.....	£13	8	0	.....	£465	3	5
40 „	9 „ at.....	5	16	0	.....	234	9	8
— —	Carriage.....					37	11	5
75 „	3 „							
	Total.....					£737	4	6

December ores sampled are about 100 tons. J. BRAY.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 18.—We have this week brought every part of the engine from Gwallon to this mine, and, by Tuesday, hope to have every particle of our engine out of the house, so that our engineer, Mr. Grose, may commence his operations. C. H. RICHARDS.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 20.—In the 100 fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is about eighteen inches wide, and during the past week has yielded some excellent stones of copper ore. In the eighty fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, the different parts of the lode are again concentrating, which are becoming larger and more productive—worth about 50*l.* per fathom. In the eastern winze, sinking below this level, the lode will be taken down in some part of the present week, and in the next hope to give a favourable report of its quality. The western winze, below this level, is still sinking in a good course of ore; lode two feet wide, and worth five tons per fathom. The lode in the stopes, at the back of the eighty fathom level, is a good course of ore, two feet wide, and worth five tons of good ore per fathom. The seventy fathom level west is still driving on the cross-course. The stopes in the back of this level are still very good; lode two feet wide, and worth about five tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise, in the back of this level, is eighteen inches wide, and worth three tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze, sinking below the seventy fathom level, on the north lode, is much improved; is at present fifteen inches wide, and worth from two to three tons of good ore per fathom. In the sixty-two fathom level west we have just met with a slide, which has greatly disordered the lode, so that at present nothing can be said of its size or quality. In this level, driving east of the engine-shaft, the lode is large, two and a half feet wide, composed chiefly of mundic and spar, with stones of copper ore. The lode in the stopes, at the back of this level, is still a good course of ore, two and a half feet wide, and worth eight tons of excellent ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are still looking favourable. F. PHILLIPS.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 20.—We have completed putting down the pitwork in Buckingham's perpendicular shaft, and are now drawing from bottom, and all in fork. The thirty west, on the south lode, is one foot wide—spar, mundic, and yellow ores. The thirty west, on the middle lode, is eighteen inches wide, ten inches of which is good work for ore; the lode is improved—is now worth 6*l.* per fathom, and ground very favourable. The thirty west, on the south branch, is nine inches wide, capel, mundic, and yellow ore. The south adit shaft is sinking in favourable ground. We shall sample to-morrow thirty-two tons of good ore. STEPHEN LEAN.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 20.—In driving north, at the eighty fathom level, we find the lode to be about four inches wide, good work for silver-lead ores. Going south, at this level, the lode at present has not that promising appearance as hitherto, being from six to eight inches wide, chiefly composed of fluccan, spar, and lead, but not rich of the latter. The lode in the north end, at the seventy fathom level, is about one foot big, with a kindly appearance, and yielding some good work for lead ores. In the sixty fathom level north the character of the lode is much the same as seen for some weeks past—small and unproductive. At the north mine, in driving the cross-cut south of the engine-shaft, at the thirty fathom level, I stated in my last of having intersected an east and west lode, but not having gone sufficiently through it, so as to explain correctly its size and quality, I now beg to say this lode is about two feet big, chiefly composed of mundic, spar, and jack, with some rich spots of copper ores. At the twenty fathom level, you will remember, we have driven on the course of this lode upwards of thirty fathoms, for the express purpose of intersecting the lead lode in this part of the mine, and at this level we found the lode to be small, and by no means of an encouraging nature; and although the lode at thirty fathom level is of no value, yet it is pleasing to say the improvement is great, and, from the various indications seen at these levels, we confidently hope these lodes will yet prove productive, if prosecuted to a greater depth. Respecting the tribute department, the prospects at this time are not very encouraging—the pitches generally are poor. We expect to sample, on Thursday, the 23d inst., about twenty tons of silver-lead ores, of good quality. S. HARPUR.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 15.—The lode in the engine-shaft continues large, and equally as good for tin as for some time past. The lode in the 142 west is about three feet wide, half of which is good work for copper ore—this end has improved since my last. The pitches in this par of the mine, in back and bottom of the 132, and in the back of 120, are yielding good work for copper and tin ore. The lode in the 120 east is about two feet and a half wide, good work for tin, and very promising. The 100 end, and stopes in the back of it, continue to yield good work for tin. The lode in the 100 end is about four feet wide, tinny throughout. The lode in the ninety is large, and improving as we drive; this end will soon be into the same channel of ground as we now have in the eighty one, where we have still a good course of tin, worth from 50*l.* to 60*l.* per fathom for the width we are carrying the end, and are now leaving piece lode stand by the side; I have no doubt but we shall have a similar lode both in the seventy-two and ninety in a few fathoms more, the lode in each of these ends having the appearance as the eighty-one, before we got into the tin, as we now have it. We have commenced sinking a winze in the bottom of the 100, to go down on the 110 end; in this winze we have a good branch of copper ore by the side of a large tin lode, of fair quality tin stuff. Our tribute department may be considered stationary. We have resumed sinking our new engine-shaft, the water having fallen off considerably during the past week; we are in course of fixing the boiler, and shall soon be putting in the engine. W. PAUL.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 18.—In sinking Christoe shaft, under the fifty fathom level, the lode is large and orey—likely to improve. The fifty east continues poor, and the west end is suspended until the rise is communicated with the winze from the level above. The lode, in rising, continues good, and worth 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fathom. The forty west continues to produce saving stuff; the lode is large and regular, presenting a promising appearance, though worth but little. This level east is greatly improved, the lode being now two and a half feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom, and the pitch behind, working at 8*s.*, is also improved, and the men will do well; in fact, the pitches in this level are wrought manfully, and the tributers getting wages in their respective tributes. The thirty west, and level above, continue without material alteration. We sampled on Wednesday last 111 tons, the produce of December month. W. SINCOCK.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 20.—At the 135 fathom level, south of the shaft, the lode is one foot wide, unproductive at present. At the 125 fathom level going south the lode is nearly two feet in width, producing some good stones of silver-lead ores, In the 115 end south the lode is one foot wide, producing ores, but not rich. At the ninety-five fathom level, south of the shaft, we are at present dessing the lode. At the last breaking it was two feet in width, orey as usual, and had a favourable appearance. At the eighty-five end, south of the shaft, the lode is one foot wide, producing stones of good work. At the seventy-five fathom level, south of the shaft, the lode is at present intersected by a slide. Our tributers are, as usual, all working on regular, and with spirit. MARK JAMES.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

Great St. George, Jan. 21.—At Wheal Prudence we have bored through and unwatered Bourdillon's shaft to the rise below. The dialling for the shaft appears to have been good, and I hope the ground will now set for considerably less money per fathom. The lode in the sixty-two west end is much as usual, hard, with spar, mundic, and a little ore. Tributers working well, and getting good wages. T. HUMPHRIES.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 21.—In the adit level the lode is from five to six feet wide, and producing but little ore. In the ten fathom level the lode is about four feet wide, and coarse in quality. In the twenty-seven fathom level the lode is from two to three feet wide, with stones of ore. In the thirty-six fathom level, in driving east of Turton's shaft, the lode is three feet wide, and improved for ore. In the western end no alteration. In the forty fathom level, in driving east of Webber's winze, the lode is four feet wide, good for ore. East of eastern shaft, the lode is two feet wide, with but little ore. West of diagonal shaft the lode is large, two feet of which is good ore. In driving east of Williams' shaft, at the fifty fathom level, the lode is three feet wide, one foot good ore; west of ditto, the lode from three to four feet wide, two feet good ore. In Williams' shaft, no alteration. C. PENROSE.

CORNUBIAN MINE.

Chiverton, Jan. 21.—Our fifty fathom level, on the south lode, continues with lead, but Chiverton lode is poor; neither of those lodes have improved this last week as we expected. Our forty fathom level has improved this last week, and we have a better lode in this level than when I wrote you last. The thirty two fathom level east is still poor. We have now dressed forty-nine tons, undressed six, and broke underground seven;—increase in the week ending January 21, ten tons. We are going to sample about fifty-two tons of lead next Saturday. J. Borlase.

FOREIGN MINES.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Produce from 30th October to 8th November (nine days)—Stamps, 19 lbs. 4 oz. 19 dwt. 12 grs.—21 lbs. 5 oz. 8 dwt. 0 grs.—Total from 1st July to 8th November, 463 lbs. 8 oz. 12 dwt. 3 grs.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Report on the State of the Workings of the Mine of Rayas.

Nov. 21.—La Purisima.—The fronts of San Antonio and Santa Margarita, and the pit of San Hermion, are now being carried on as works of research. The assay of the ores from these points is actually under the process of reduction, but is apparently of so low a ley as not to cover even the expenses of reduction. The upper parts of Santa Victoria, San Hermion, and the old working of Santa Irena, are the points from which the ores at present produced by Purisima are extracted, and they continue to yield a very fair portion of good ores, amongst which a small quantity of the richer classes is met with. Sixteen pair of barmen are employed by day, and nine pair by night. The weekly produce of ore in the rough state has averaged 606 cargas, which, when picked, have yielded 184 cargas of azogues, of about twenty mares per monton in the patio, and two mares plata de ley in the arrastres; fifty-two cargas of tierras de mortero, and sixty cargas of tierras de labor, together of about eight mares per monton in the patio, and one marc plata de ley in the arrastres.

San Cayetano.—The fourth pit of Jesus, and the pit of San Feliciano (the workings the most advanced on the inclination of the lode), contain a fair quantity of the common classes of ore, together with some small bunches, and narrow threads of better quality. The ores in these two workings appear to be confined to the direction of the pits, as all the fronts lately opened have fallen into borrasca before advancing far. The fronts of San Victoriano and San Francisco are now yielding a small quantity of ordinary ores. The roof of Santa Cecilia is the most productive working in San Cayetano, and the quality of its ore continues good. Twenty pair of barmen are employed in San Cayetano by day, and the same number by night.

San Pio and Los Reyes.—From the sides of the entrance to the contra cielo of San Pio, some ores of good quality are being thrown down, but these are not likely to last long. The extraction from the contra cielo and front of Los Reyes continues good, the best classes being still confined to rather narrow threads. In the lower part (al bajo) of the front, a cavity of some size has just been laid open. The ores produced from the contra cielo of San Pablo, and the pit of Guadalupe, although extracted in a very dirty state, owing to their being disseminated over a broad lode, return some very good classes when picked. The original pit of Animas is advancing on the same classes of ore as usual, and a new front, to the south-east of the bottom of the pit, has just been commenced. A falling off has been observed in the upper front with its pit. Twenty-one pair of barmen are employed in these several workings by day, and as many by night. The weekly produce of ore in the rough state from San Cayetano, San Pio, Los Reyes, &c., has averaged 1633 cargas, which, when picked, have yielded 226 cargas of azogues, of about twelve mares per monton in the patio, and two marcs plata de ley in the arrastres; sixty-eight cargas of tierras de mortero, and 114 cargas of tierras de labor, together of about six marcs per monton in the patio, and one marc plata de ley in the arrastres. No alteration has taken place in the cross-cut of San Juan Bautista.

San Miguel.—The pit, and two fronts of Santa Margarita, and the front of Refugio, are producing a small quantity of ore, which seems to have somewhat improved in quality. A torta of ores from these workings is now being ground separately in the hacienda of Barrera. Seventy-seven cargas of ore have been picked since the last report. There have been five sales of ores on joint account with the buscones, amounting in all to $31,132 6, of which one-half, $15,566 3, belongs to the mine. Ores sent to the hacienda of Barrera, 3048 cargas.

Ores on hand at the Mine.

Picked	Cargas	1758
Unpicked	,,	1765—3523

G. R. Glennie.

Guanaxuato, Nov. 22.—Mine of Rayas.—I am happy to inform the court that a very important improvement has taken place since the date of my last dispatch, not only in the new workings (mentioned in said letter) of Purisima, but in the sales of ores on joint account with buscones, to the extent that, in the five weeks, since the aforementioned date, that is, from the 19th ult. to the 16th inst., the general result of operations averages a clear surplus of upwards of $23,000, over and above all expenses of the memoria of the mine, and the reduction of the ores, the weekly produce of picked ores having yielded 723 cargas, of superior quality generally, and the sales with buscones the gross amount of $31,132 6, or 6226 4½ per week. As far as we can judge from present appearances, this ratio of returns is likely to continue a short time longer, though, perhaps, attended with the usual mutations met with in mining adventures from time to time, more especially, as in the Purisima and San Cayetano points, we are working upon reserves and pillars, which, from their defined character and dimensions, may be pretty nearly estimated as to the extent of duration as well as of returns. The ores from San Miguel have also improved in quality, inasmuch as those under reduction, estimated at six marcs per monton, are assayed at ten, but the quantity, I regret to say, continues small. I have all along been desirous that the estimate of the ores generally should be rather lower than above their real value, but, in recent instances, I now find, by actual results, that it has been far too low; and I have, therefore, again to notice here, that a great difference will be observed, from that cause, on comparing the "Rayas statement of outlay, returns," &c., herewith inclosed with that forwarded to you on the 18th ult., notwithstanding the returns of $23,000 over expenses, alluded to above, as having been yielded during the interval, from the 12th October to the 16th instant. The preceding statement showed a total surplus of $164,535 5 6, whilst the one herewith inclosed shows the sum of $208,152 7 5, making a difference of at least $20,000, which, although a serious amount, may still be considered as the more correct estimate, or value now given to the ores on hand, being, as already stated, based upon actual returns from similar descriptions. A trifling cause of improvement on former estimates, arises from the circumstance that a parcel of 1009 marcs of plata de ley, recently received from the hacienda of Barrera, gave 300 grains of gold to the marc instead of 165, the value given to it, and based upon the result of the immediately preceding parcel. The ores for assay, on a large scale, from the old points of Purisima, have been ground up, and a torta of forty-four montons made of them; the first assay, by fire, has given only two marcs per monton, and as the gold is in the same diminished ratio, it is very clear that the ores will not pay their expenses, and that, as a consequence, we must abandon the workings. Should the general returns from the mine continue in the same ratio until the end of the year, and there is every reason to expect they will, as, during the last five weeks, it is obvious that all the advances made to the Sardaneta family, in virtue of the new contract, as well as their private debt, will be fully covered by their share of profits corresponding to the six months ending 31st December next, and, further, the private debts of the other owners.

Remittances.—The remittance of $20,000, forwarded from hence by conducta on the 4th ult., I am happy to hear had been received in time by Messrs. Jolly and Baker, to be shipped by the packet *Express*, which sailed from Tampico on the 30th of said month, the duties and other charges at Tampico having been met by other funds. The great annual fair at San Juan de los Layas, interfering with the regular period of departure of the next Tampico conducta, its departure from hence has been postponed until the end of the approaching month, when it is my intention to forward another remittance for shipment to the court, and which, I believe, will range in amount from $30,000 to $40,000.

Statement showing the outlay and returns in respect of the mine of Rayas, from the 28th April, 1838, to the week ending the 16th November, 1839, and the value of ores on hand:—

Amount of realised surplus on 30th of June, as per accounts	$63,672	7 6
Outlay from 30th June to 16th November	$316,126	6 1
Returns during the same period	397,498	2 0—71,371 3 7
Excess of returns		$134,443 7 5
Value of ores at the hacienda of Barrera	$61,724	0 0
At the mine	11,985	0 0—73,709 0 0
Total surplus		$208,152 7 5

J. N. Shoolbred.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

Guanaxuato, Nov. 22.—Guadalupe.—The dividends received in the months of September and October amounted to $438 7.

San Bernabe.—$13 have been received from this mine.

Capt. Parkman's report for November, 1839.

Anexion.—The important speculative work of the drainage and clearing of the Plan del Valle has been effected in less time and with less expense than was anticipated when commencing the work; it is now nearly a fortnight since we reached the bottom of the shaft and workings. The timber-work was found entire all the way down, and only a very small quantity of atoque at the bottom of the shaft, which is in the middle of a large space entirely worked out to the distance of ten or fifteen varas on each side thereof. The very wide pozo is about seventy-five varas deep; it has no pillars standing; as before observed, the sides have in some places narrow and rich blics of ore, but the width of these planes from the roof to the under wall of the vein seems to indicate that they were driven on a wide cuerpo of ores. Since finishing the drainage we have been making a small trial of the ore, and I regret to say that even our most moderate expectations have not been verified. The ore is wide, but I am fearful that the ley will not justify the working except on speculative views. It appears that these planes are on the cuerpo baxo, and the vein maintains its width unimpaired. The upper and middle cuerpos are unworked, and to the north-west, at the distance of fifty varas, a clavo, worked in the cuerpo baxo, in San Pedro, and in the pozos de la Sevenaduct, and that we have been lately working in San Pedro, in the cuerpo en media may be expected to come down—certain it is, we expected to find these planes in good ore. We have been disappointed, but still think we should improve a favourable opportunity to explore the vein not only downwards, but also to the north-west. This may be done without increased expenditure. On a narrower cuerpo I should not advise going deeper, but the width of the vein is an important consideration. A cross-cut through the other cuerpos may also be advisable. There is room to hope that these planes may again improve by deepening. The ores found are rich in gold—some very rich. It is rare that gold is found at so great a depth in this district, and so generally disseminated in the mass of the ore. The proper time for making further trials on these points remains to be decided. It will be recollected that the canon of San Esteban was commenced and driven about forty varas, and then suspended; immediately on concluding the drainage of the Valle this work was recommenced, and has advanced up to this date about ten varas, and is indispensable to the working of the ground to the north-west, and, in my opinion, when concluded, will change materially the aspect of the mine. In San Juan de Dios there is a campo producing some good ores, and the place has a promising appearance. This is near the north-west extremity of the mine, and the ores are brought out with great difficulty. There are in this vicinity many places that offer inducements to the work of buscones, and also hacienda work, but a road for extraction of ores and tepetate is wanting. The canon of San Esteban, when concluded, will remove this difficulty. We are beginning two cross-cuts in the vicinity of San Pedro (both short works), and, in consequence, will soon be concluded. All these works we can carry on with a moderate memoria, and shall be much disappointed if we fail in all. The object seems commensurate with the expense required for their execution, and the result will soon be known.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

Mineral del Monte, Oct. 19.—The Sacramento shaft has been communicated to the rise above the adit, having met the latter very correctly. It will afford us a great advantage in making repairs to the Socabon, and is a great step towards a trial of the Santa Brigida vein under the adit. Having, by rising above the Santiago level of Dolores, relieved the bottoms above of water, we shall make a communication between the two levels without delay; the little we have risen and sunk, the vein appears favourable, and likely to produce more ores than we had expected. The San Miguel level having given indications of increasing water, have suspended its driving until we take up the water. In the San Felipe level, east of Terreros, at the point lately communicated near the San Felipe winze, appearances are promising: the vein is very wide, and likely to produce more ores than we had expected. The necessity of employing a steam-whim to draw condensing water from the adit during the drought, impeded the drawing of ores, and some hindrances from breakages have prevented me drawing up all the ores which then accumulated, which will account for the small amount of ores lately raised; now, however, that we have abundance of condensing water, and the steam-whim in good order, I hope our raisings of ore will be increased. The deficiency stated obliging us to have recourse to our stock of Tepetate ores, to give a sufficient supply to the haciendas, which, being of an inferior quality, the general ley is depressed more in consequence.

Nov. 20.—I have received the minutes of the court, and take due notice of the intention to send here their secretary, Mr. Phillips, for the objects specified. I shall most readily give every facility and assistance to Mr. Phillips in his examinations, as well as full access to all documents and sources of information which I have in charge pertaining to the company. In reference to their impression, noticed by the directors, that the mines are in a position to yield much larger quantities of ore than have been lately obtained, I beg to inform the court that, owing to the great drought, we were compelled to employ our steam-whim for a considerable time during the past year in drawing from the adit to furnish a supply of condensing water for the pumping-engines. The trenkage of the main rods at Terreros, &c., have caused a great obstruction to the breaking and raising of ores, and an accumulation of tepetate or attle in the principal workings, so that it was only about four weeks' since they were cleared out and brought into current order. With respect to the new method of beneficio, it appears to be confined hitherto to the haciendas of Guadalupe-y Calco. Mr. Schuchardt, who has lately arrived here from Zacatecas, had scarcely heard of the method in that district. I have subsequently received a letter from Mr. M'Intosh, informing me that the process answers well at Guadalupe, and that measures were to be taken to give it a trial at Fresnillo. I have replied, by recommending him to give us an opportunity of ascertaining its suitability for our ores; hitherto nobody out of Guadalupe appears to know any thing whatever of the process, and, up to this time, we have had no means of judging whether it is applicable to our ores.

The estimate of costs and returns for December exhibit costs, including invoices of stores, $63,800. Returns, forty-six bars of silver, $57,500, leaving a deficiency of $6000. From present appearances there is some reason to hope that this month's silver produce will be one or two bars above the number estimated.

CANDONGA MINING COMPANY.

Errata.—In the report, inserted in our last Number, under head "Mina Mestre Shaft," *read* in a regular "shape," instead of "shaft;" and "pentice," *for* "penthouse."

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT TRURO.

Sampled Jan. 8, and sold at Pearce's Hotel, Truro, Jan. 23.

Mines	Tons	Price £ s. d.	Pounds are	Mines	Tons	Price £ s. d.	Purchasers
Tresavean	120	4 14 6	Mines Royal	Levant	80	7 19 6	Nevill & Co.
ditto	108	7 9 6	Nevill & Co.	ditto	74	17 15 0	Freemans.
ditto	94	5 10 6	Vivians.	ditto	51	10 15 6	Williams.
ditto	88	4 17 6	——	ditto	49	11 12 0	Freemans.
ditto	87	5 19 6	P. Grenfells.	Unity W.	97	5 13 6	Nevill & Co.
ditto	86	4 16 6	——	ditto	70	6 0 6	Vigurs & Co.
ditto	84	6 2 6	——	ditto	47	4 15 6	Nevill & Co.
ditto	77	5 12 6	——	Cook's Kit.	52	2 17 6	Vivians.
ditto	75	4 10 6	Vigurs & Co.	ditto	50	4 4 0	——
ditto	74	5 5 6	Mines Royal	ditto	41	3 13 6	——
ditto	64	5 0 6	——	ditto	35	6 9 6	Vigurs & Co.
ditto	60	7 19 6	P. Grenfells.	Poldice	85	8 4 0	Williams.
Wh. Jewel	94	5 1 0	Vigurs & Co.	ditto	47	9 12 6	——
ditto	93	9 15 6	Mines Royal	ditto	31	4 15 0	——
ditto	87	5 4 6	Williams.	ditto	5	28 3 0	——
ditto	66	3 17 6	Vivians.	Carharrack	42	5 14 6	Nevill & Co.
ditto	65	14 5 6	Mines Royal	ditto	34	5 16 6	——
ditto	50	7 11 0	Williams.	ditto	29	2 17 6	——
ditto	49	4 19 6	——	W. Maiden	42	6 17 6	——
Fowey C.	104	8 9 6	Freemans.	W. Damsel	33	4 8 0	Vivians.
ditto	103	6 7 6	——	W. Tehidy	13	9 12 6	Vigurs & Co.
ditto	87	5 18 6	——	St. Ender	10	4 4 0	Vivians.

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Tresavean	1817	£3042 12	5	Poldice	109	£ 1434	5 6
Wheal Jewel	474	1046 9	0	Carharrack	136	764	9 0
Fowey Consols	304	1957 19	0	Wh. Maiden			
Levant	304	1962	0	Wheal Damsel	33	145	4 0
Wh. Unity Wood	314	1196 13	0	Wheal Tehidy	13	86	2 6
Cook's Kitchen	179	739 13	0	St. Ender Consols	10	42	0 0

Average standard, 115l. 1s. 6d.—Average produce, 8.—Average price, 6l. 9s.—Quantity of ore, 2991.—Quantity of fine copper, 224 tons 0 cwts.—Amount of money, 18,116l. 11s. 0d.—Average standard of last sale, 117l. 19s. 9d.—Produce, 7½.

Copper ore for sale on Thursday next, at Truro. Mines and Parcels.—Consolidated Mines, 1435; Hallenbeagle, 279; United Mines, 372; Wheal Ellen, 264; Fowey Consols, 249; Wheal Perran, 232; Trethellan, 203; Treavaran, 196; Great Wheal Charlotte, 144; Wheal Harmony and Carnbrew, 135; Treleigh Consols, 119; Godolphin, 99; Great St. George, 79; Wheal Prudence, 30.—Total, 3615.

Copper ore for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth. Mines and Parcels.—East Wheal Crofty, &c., 700; Dolcoath, 500; East Pool, 500; United Hills, 292; Fowey Consols, 288; Wheal Harriet, 168; Tincroft, 148; Wheal Lydia and South Towan, 140; South Wheal Basset, 139; Stray Park, 116; Treskil, 100; West Wheal Jewel, 82.—Total, 2708.

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT LIVERPOOL.

Mine.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Purchasers.
Ballymurtagh	109	4¼	£ 3 17 6	Bolivar Mining Assn.

Arrived for sale to the British and Foreign Copper Company:—Ballymurtagh 64, ditto 16, ditto 5, ditto 18, ditto 117, ditto 3.—Total 266 tons.

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA.

Copper ores for sale, February 5.—Chili 19, ditto 95, ditto 76, ditto 18, ditto 100, ditto 90, ditto 21, ditto 7.—Cobre 116, ditto 107, ditto 10, ditto 26, ditto 5.—Cronebane 91, ditto 71, ditto 68, ditto 47, ditto 30.—Allihies 116.—Ballymurtagh 51, ditto 45.—Bantiago 77.—Cuba 53.—Drwy-coed 28.—Rhosydd 27.—Llanberris 26.—Lackamore 25.—Total, 1540.

SALE OF BLACK TIN.

Black Tin sold at Redruth on the 21st of January.

Mines.	Tons	Tenths	Price. £ s. d.	Amount. £ s. d.	Total amount.	Purchasers.
Charlestown U. M.	162		45 2 6	735 16 0		Trelowarth.
.....	4		46 5 0	184 0 0		——
.....	11		41 5 0	453 15 0		——
.. ..	49		34 10 0	146 12 6		——
.....	4		20 12 6	82 10 0		Angarrack.
		40			1610 14 4	
Wheal Budnick .	64		47 2 6	300 6 5		Trelowarth
.....	123		44 17 6	269 18 9		Angarrack.
.....	3		44 0 0	132 0 0		——
		22			969 5 0	
Polgooth	198		46 9 6	820 5 0		Trelowarth
.....	2		42 7 6	84 15 0		Trethellan
		20			915 0 0	
Polberro	48		44 15 0	201 7 6		Trethellan.
.. ..	18		47 2 6	82 9 4		Trellesick.
.....	6		42 10 0	265 0 0		Trelowarth
.....	33		43 10 0	142 5 0		Trevelic.
.....	2		42 10 0	85 10 0		Trellesick.
.....	1		40 7 6	40 7 6		Angarrack.
		102			816 10 4	
Tincroft	8		43 15 0	350 0 0		Trethellan.
.....	4		38 5 0	153 0 0		——
.....	1		40 7 6	40 7 6		——
		13			543 7 6	
Wheal Kitty.....	6		43 15 0	262 10 0		Angarrack.
.. ..	2		38 2 6	76 5 0		——
.....	14		41 15 0	57 3 0		Trelowarth
.....	1		43 10 0	43 10 0		——
.. ..	1		42 0 0	42 0 0		——
.....	2		28 16 0	21 11 3		Trethellan.
		12			499 0 0	
Polbreen	94		45 12 6	433 8 9		Angarrack.
.....	13		42 5 0	73 18 9		——
.....	2		37 0 0	37 15 0		Trelowarth.
		12			553 2 6	
Rock Mines	104		46 10 0	239 5 0		Angarrack.
.....	4		40 2 6	20 1 3		Trethellan
		11			259 6 3	
Carnon	44		50 5 0	213 11 3		Trethellan
.....	22		43 12 6	119 19 4		Angarrack.
.....	1		43 7 6	43 7 6		——
		8			376 18 1	
North Towan ...	4		48 2 6	192 10 0		Trelowarth.
.....	3		49 0 0	147 0 0		——
		7			339 10 0	
Poldice	84		39 2 6	130 18 9		Trelowarth.
.....	1		34 17 6	34 17 6		Trethellan.
.....	4		23 10 0	16 17 6		Angarrack.
		84			198 13 9	
Treviddoe..	5		41 5 0	143 15 0		Angarrack.
.....	4		28 17 6	14 8 9		——
		34			158 3 9	
	1724			£7,479 1 6		

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1840.

Jan.	Thermometer	Barometer	Jan.	Thermometer	Barometer
Thursd. 16 from	35 to 43	29,64 to 29,70	Monday 20	.... 39 .. 47	29,51 .. 29,50
Friday.. 17	.... 34 .. 45	29,46 .. 29,72	Tuesday 21	.... 41 .. 49	29,28 .. 29 49
Saturd. 18	.... 25 .. 49	29,84 .. 30,32	Wednes. 22	.... 31 .. 41	29,60 .. 29,74
Sunday 19	.... 35 .. 42	29,45 .. 29,50			

Prevailing wind, S.W.

Except the 16th, generally cloudy, with frequent and heavy showers of rain; wind very boisterous on the 21st.

Rain fallen, ,9875 of an inch.

Edmonton. Charles Henry Adams.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Tuesday, January 21.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Benham, Alexander-square, Brompton, coal-merchant. [Blake and Lewis, Essex street, Strand. [Thumberland-street, Strand.

J. White, King William street, West Strand, chemist. [Dods and Linklater, Mor-

J. Collins, Staines, Middlesex, hotel-keeper. [Robinson, Queen-street-place.

C. Hall, Gt. Russell-street, Bloomsbury, draper. [Ashurst & Gainsford, Cheapside.

J. and W. Latham, Ashton, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. [Taylor, Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row. [Sandan and Howell, Old Jewry.

J. and J. S. Tolson, Rudderfield, Yorkshire, fancy-cloth-manufacturers. [Van

J. and E. Milne, Newhew, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. [Smith, Chancery-lane.

Elizabeth Sutcliffe, Rochdale, victualler. [Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

S. Greenhow, Wrexham, Denbigh, iron master. [Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields. [ism.

P. Moore, Hirwain, Glamorganshire, innkeeper. Holme, Loftus, and Young, New

J. Hardy, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, iron master. [Simpson & Co., Furnival's Inn.

A. Fussell, Oxford, ironmonger. [Robinson and Co., Charter-house-square.

J. Winstanley, Chorley, druggist. [Chilton and Acland, Chancery-lane.

T. Biethyn, Bristol, woollen-draper. [White and Whitmore, Bedford-row.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 13, W. Brown, High-street, Camberwell, carpenter—J. Deeley, Rawroth, Essex, miller—12, F. Strong and W. Barthold, Great Tower-street, city, merchants—W. Taylor, Liverpool, apothecary—15, J. Young, Leeds, merchant—12, N. Phillips, Stockport, cotton-spinner—15, E. Walker, W. J. Walker, F. Walker, and P. N. Walker, Thurstonland, Yorkshire, clothiers—15, A. Wilson, Heaton Norris, cotton-spinner—14, J. Smith, Leeds, woollen-draper—13, J. Stringfield, Bath, fellmonger—J. Nuttall, Manchester, grocer—11, T. Jones, Carnarvon, iron-founder—T. Syers, Liverpool, tallow—12, E. Pullein and J. B. Lowe, Manchester, cotton-spinners.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Feb. 11.

T. Smithson, Flaxton, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer—H. Venn, Bristol, colour-maker—L. Carmichael, Blandford-street, St. Marylebone, dealer and chapman—W. C. Thompson, Liverpool, attorney-at-law—S. Crockwell, Torquay, Devonshire, wine-merchant—M. C. Jackson, Water-lane, Thames-street, corn-merchant—E. T. Rogers, Woodford, Essex, smith—D. Albert, Castlehead, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist—G. T. Bolton, Manchester, wine-merchant—P. C. Nicolle, Southampton, wine-merchant—J. Moore, Lincoln's Inn, New-square, lodging-house keeper—R. Elmer, Southampton, provision merchant.

Friday, January 24.

INSOLVENTS.

Jan. 23.—Raynes Waite Appleton, Liverpool, merchant.

23.—Thomas Clarke, Sicklesmere, Suffolk, dealer.

24.—Benjamin Costar, Oxford, painter.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

Thomas Evans, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, draper.

Thomas Hastings, Birmingham, brass-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

S. Hind, Sekforde-street, Clerkenwell, grocer. [Torquand, Copthall-buildings.

J. A. Anderson, Park street, Greenwich, boarding-house keeper. [Braham, Chancery-lane. [inn-square.

R. B. Younger and C. Irving, Crane-court, Fleet-street, publishers. [Hare, Gray's

J. Z. Pulbrook, Blackfriar's-road, hosd and shoemaker. [Lewis & Co., Elv-place.

W. Potts, Ray-street, Clerkenwell, oilman. [Munn, Mourgate-street.

E. Hetherington, Newcastle upon Tyne, cheesemonger. [Shield and Harwood, Queen-street, Cheapside.

J. Molle, Liverpool, pawnbroker. [Bridger, Finsbury-circus.

W. Barker and S. Adams, Nottingham, hosiers. [Yallop, Furnival's-inn.

J. Salter, Bristol, patten-maker. [Austen and Co., Raymond-buildings Gray's-inn.

R. Johnson, Bridlington, Yorkshire, innkeeper. [Smithson and Milton, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

S. Johnson, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk throwster. [Johnson and Co., Temple.

Elizabeth Lax, Manchester, innkeeper. [Makinson & Co., Elm-st. Middle Temple.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 14, R. Benson, Parliament-street, Westminster, newspaper-agent, and Wilderness-row, Clerkenwell, watch spring maker—14, T. Manners, Lambeth walk, oilman—14, A. Norton, Bolstrode street, Manchester square, cabinet maker—14, C. Rickaby, Chalcroft-terrace, New-cut, Lambeth, auctioneer—17, F. B. Bradley, Nine-elms, Surrey, maltster—19, H. Tisdall, Hastings, Sussex, brewer—19, T. M. Temple, Great Titchfield-street, Portland-place, carver—19, S. Kewell, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Staffordshire warehouseman—19, J. Richardson, New Bond-street, cutler—14, A. Frose, Union court, Broad-street, merchant—19, J. Thompson, Manchester, Manchester warehouseman—14, G. A. Hillier, Ryde, Hampshire printer—17, M. Hogg, Aldborough, Yorkshire, wharfinger—24, J. Applegate, Littlecompton, Sussex, merchant—15, E. Elsworth, Leeds, worsted spinner—18, G., S., and G. Tonks, Aston, Warwickshire, lamp manufacturers—17, J. W. Blew, Worcester, wine-merchant—19, M. Reynolds and J. M. Knight, Rugby, Warwickshire, ironmongers—14, R. Reynolds, Manchester, cabinet-maker.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.

Prices of coals per ton at the close of the market:—Adair's 19—Ord's Redhough 17 9—Tanfield Moor 20—Townley 19—Wylam 20—W. E. Brown's 20—Clarke and Co. 19 9—Goodrick 21 6—Heaton 21—Killingworth 21 6—Belmont 23—Braddyll's Hetton 23—Hetton 23 6—Lambton 23 9—Russell's Hetton 23 6—Stewart's 24—Whitwell 23—Hartlepool 24—Barrett 22 6—Barrington Tees 20 3—Tees Hetton 21—Blyth 17 6—Hartley 20 6—Llangennech Coal 26.—Ships arrived, 40.

WEDNESDAY.

Adair's 19—Ord's Redhough 17 9—Tanfield Moor 22—Townley 19—West Hartley 20 6—Wylam 20—W. E. Bell and Brown 21 6—Hetspur 21—Belmont 22 9—Braddyll's Hetton 22 3—Hetton 24—Lyons 22—Lambton 24—Russell's Hetton 23 6—Hartlepool 23 9—Bowes's Pontop 17 9—Gordon 23—Sir Lawdon's Hartley 19—Hartley 20 6—Killingworth 21 3.—Ships arrived, 12.

FRIDAY.

Adair's 19 6—Burdon Main 20 6—Hollywell Main 21 6—Ord's Redhough 19—South Hartley 19—West Hartley 20 6—Wylam 20—W. E. Clennell 20—Derwent 20—Hetton 21 3—Hilda 21—Walker 21 9—Braddyll's Hetton 23—Hazwell 23 9—Hetton 23 9—Lambton 24—Russell's Hetton 23 6—Stewart's 24—Whitwell 23 9—Hartlepool 23 9—Adelaide 23 9—Barrington Tees 20 6—Tees 23 6—Tees Hetton 20 6—Wingleston 21—Shively Main 21—Devonshire 21 6.—Ships arrived, 31.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Bank Stock, 7 per Cent.	178	179 8½	178 9	179	..	179½
3 per Cent. Red. Anns.	91⅝ ½	91½ ⅝	91½ ⅝	91½ ⅝	91⅝ ½	91⅝ ¾
3 per Cent. Consols	90⅞ 1⅛	90⅞ 1⅛	91⅛ 90⅞	90⅞ 1	90⅞ 1⅛	91⅛ ⅜
3½ per Cent. Anns. 1818.	....	99½	....	99¾	....	....
3 per Cent. Anns. 1726.	89½	....	....	....	....	....
3½ per Cent. Red. Anns.	99⅞ ¾	99⅝ ¾	99⅝ ½	99⅝ ¾	99½ ¾	100 99⅞
New 3½ per Cent. Anns.	99⅛ ½	99½	98⅞ 9	98⅞ 9	98⅞ 9½	99⅛ ¼
New 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Long Anns. 1860.	14⅛	14⅛	14	14 13	14	14
Anns. for 30 Years 1859.	....	....	13¾	13¾	13¾	....
Ditto 1860.	....	13⅞	....	13⅞	..	13⅞
India Stock, 10½ per Cent.	249 8½	249½	249½	249	249½	250
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto Old Ann. 3 per Cent.	89½	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 per Cent. Anns. 1751	....	....	....	....	....	....
India Bonds, 3 per Cent.	par 2 pm	2 pm	par	par 2 p.	1 3 pm	2 4pm
Exchequer Bills, £1000 1½	10 12 pm	10 12 pm	10 14 pm	13 15pm	15 18	18 20
Ditto £500.	10 12	10 12	10 14	13 15	14 18	17 20
Ditto Small.	10 12	10 12	10 14	13 15	14 18	20 18
Ditto Com.	....	....	....	....	....	3 2 dis
3 p. Cent. Cons. for Ac. Feb. 27	91⅝ ¼	91¼ ⅜	91⅜ ¼	91⅛	91⅜ ⅛	91⅝ ⅜
Bank Stock for Ac. Feb. 27	..	....	....	....	....	179½
India Stock for Ac. Feb. 27	....	....	..	....	....	....

FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Austrian, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgian, 5 per Cent.	....	102¼ ½	....	102¼	....	....
Brazilian	75¼	75¼ ½	74½	....	....	75½ 6
Ditto, 1839	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cuba, 6 per Cent.	....	81	....	81	....	....
Chilian, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	37	....
Colombian, 6 per Cent.	24½ ⅝	....	....	24½	24½ ⅝	....
Ditto, 1824, ditto	26⅞ 7½	27½	27⅞ ½	26⅞ 7½	26⅞ 7½	27½
Danish, 3 per Cent.	76½	76	76	....	....	76½
Greek, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, 1825, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, deferred do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, 1825, 6 per Cent.	30	29⅞ 30	29	28⅞ 9½	28⅞ 9½	29⅞ ½
Ditto, def. do. 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent. 1824	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peruvian, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	17 16½	16½	....
Portuguese, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, New 5 per Cent.	34½ ⅝	34½ 3½	34½ 3½	33½	33½ 4½	34
Ditto, 1837, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	30½ ¾	31½
Ditto, 3 per Cent.	23½	23½ ⅝	23	....	23½	23½ ¼
Russian, 1822, 5 per Cent.	113½	....	....	....	....	113½
Spanish, 5 per Cent. Consols	25½ ⅝	25⅞ ½	25¼ ½	25½	25½ 6	25½ 6
Ditto, passive	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ ¼	....	6⅛	6⅛
Ditto, deferred	12 ¼	12	11⅞ ¼	12 11⅞	12	12
Dutch, 2½ per Cent.	52½ ¼	52½	52½ ¼	52½	52½ ⅝	52½
Ditto, 5 per Cent.	100⅞ ½	101 100½	..	101½ ¼	101⅛ 1	101
Ditto, 5 New, 1837	98	98½ 8	..	....	98½ 8	98

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris. Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 21	Jan. 23	London. Jan. 20	Jan. 24
5 per Cent. Ann.	111f. 25c.	112f. 15c.	111f. 85c.	112f.	..	111f. 75c.	....
Ex. on Lond. 1 mth.	25f. 15c.	25f. 15c.	25f. 15c.	25f. 15c.	...	25f. 40c.	....
ditto 3 mths.	24f. 95c.	24f. 95c.	24f. 95c.	24f. 95c.	....	....	....
4½ per Cent. Ann.	..	....	....	107f. 50c.	....	....	....
Exchange							
4 per Cent. Ann.	104f. 50c.	104f. 20c.	104f. 20c.	104f. 50c.	..	....	103f. 50c.
Exchange							25f. 40c.
3 per cent.	81f. 5c.	81f.	80f. 90c.	81f.	....	80f. 75c.	80f. 75c.
Exchange						25f. 40c.	25f. 40c.
Bank Shares	3045f.	3055f.	3090f.	3100f.	....	....	...

IRISH FUNDS,

Jan. 23, 1839.

Bank Stock		182	Royal Canal Stock				31½
Governmen Debentures	3½ per ct.	91½	Patriotic Insurance	10	0	0	6⅞
Ditto Stock	3½ per ct.	98	Provin. Bank of Ireland	25	0	0	48
Ditto New	3½ per ct.	98	Hibernian Bank	25	0	0	25½
Ditto ditto, reduced	4 per ct.	98⅞	Grand Canal Stock				24
Consols	3 per ct.	91	Mining Co. of Ireland	7	0	0	14⅞
City Debentures	4 per ct.	60½	City of Dublin Steam Co.	100	0	0	113½
Exchequer Bills	2½d per diem	24	Kingstown Railway	80	0	0	67

AMERICAN FUNDS.

Redeemable.	London	America	Redeemable.	London	America
New York 5 1855	86½ 7	—	Louisiana 5 1844, 7, 50, 2.	90	—
5 1858	..	—	Missisipi .. 6 1861, 6, 71	..	—
.. 1860	..	—	INCORPORATED BANKS. Per Cent.		
Pennsylva. 5 1854	79 81	—	United States 8 1866	18½	75½
.. 1856	79 81	—	Louisiana State 10 1870	..	—
.. 1858	79 81	—	Bank of Louisiana 8 1870	..	—
.. 1860, 62	79 81	—	N. Orleans, Canal & B. Co.	..	—
.. 1864	79 81	—	City Bank		
Maryland 5 1888	83½ 4	—	New York Life and Trust 5	..	—
Ohio 6 1856, 58	89 90	87	Tenesee Planters 9	..	—
South Carolina 5 1866	..	—	Mississippi 10	..	—
Tennessee 6 1868	..	—	Exchange at New York	..	109 9½
Virginia 6 1857	..	—			

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24, 1839.

	Prices printed	Prices negotiated on 'Change			Prices Printed	Prices negotiated on 'Change	
Amsterdam	12 5	12 2	12 2½	Barcelona	36	—	—
Ditto at Sight	12 2	11 19½	11 12	Seville	36	—	—
Rotterdam	12 5½	12 2½	12 2½	Gibraltar p. h. d.	48	—	—
Antwerp	12 5½	12 2½	12 2½	Leghorn	30 65	30 50	30 52½
Hamburgh Mcs. B.	13 12	13 9½	13 9½	Genoa	25 80	25 67½	25 70
Altona	13 12½	—	—	Milan	31	—	—
Paris, 3 days' sight	25 40	25 27½	25 32½	Venice, p. 6 A. L.	47	—	—
Ditto	25 70	25 55	25 57½	Naples	41	41½	41½
Marseilles	25 70	25 57½	25 60	Palermo	122½ oz	123	—
Bordeaux	25 75	—	—	Messina	122½	124	—
Frankfort on Main	151	150½	—	Lisbon	54½	54½	54⅞
Petersburg p. rubie	37½	—	—	Oporto	54½	54⅞	55
Berlin cur. doll.	7 0	—	—	Rio Janeiro	26½	28	—
Vienna eff. fo.	10 5	10 1½	10 2½	Bahia	26	—	—
Trieste ditto	10 7	10 3½	10 4½	Buenos Ayres	—	—	—
Madrid	36½	37½	37½	Madras	—	—	—
Cadiz	36½	37½	37	Calcutta	—	—	—
Bilboa	36½	—	—	New York & Philad	46½ 6	—	—

PRICES OF METALS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Copper, Brit.—Cake ... ton	94	0	0	Iron, Brit.—Pig, No. 1 ... ton	5	10	0
Tile ... do.	92	0	0	Bar ton 0 0 0 to	9	10	0
Sheets ... lb.	0	1	0	Do. Carg. in Wales	8	10	0
Bottoms ... do.	0	1	1	Bolts ... ton	10	0	0
Foreign—S. Am. (dy. 27s. cwt.) bd. ... ton	87	0	0	Nail Rods ... ton	10	10	0
Tin, Brit.—Blocks ... cwt	3	18	0	Hoops ... ton	11	10	0
Bars ... do.	4	0	0	Sheets, single ton	12	10	0
Plates, common to best, per box. I. C. 1 8 0 to	1	12	0	(Others in proportion.)			
I. X. 1 14 0 ..	1	18	0	Foreign—Duty 30s. per ton. Swedes, cu. bd. ton	14	10	0
I. X. X. 2 0 0 ..	2	4	0	for Steel, (var. mks.) ton 16 0 0 to	35	0	0
Wasters of the above Mks. 5s. less, all others 6s. less.				Russian com. ... ton	13	10	0
(Others in proportion.)				P. S. I. ... ton	15	10	0
Foreign—duty 5s. per cwt. Banca, bd. cwt.	3	13	0	C. C. N. D. ... ton	19	0	0
Straits, bd. cwt.	3	0	0	Steel, Brit.—Blistered, (various qualit.) ton 25 0 0 to	45	0	0
Bars, bd. cwt.	4	4	0	Shear do. do. 45 0 0 ..	84	0	0
Lead, Brit.—Pig ... ton	17	10	0	Cast do. do. 45 0 0 ..	84	0	0
Sheet ... ton	18	10	0	Foreign—Duty 20 per cent. Swedes in kgs bd. ton	18	10	0
Shot ... ton	20	10	0	Do. Faggots bd. ton	19	0	0
Red ... ton	19	10	0	Milan ... bd. ton	20	0	0
White (dry) ... ton	30	0	0	Spelter, For.—Cakes (dy. 2l. p. ton.) .. bd. ... ton	20	0	0
Do. (gd. in oil) ton	32	0	0	English Sheets ...	33	0	0
Litharge ... ton	19	10	0	Quicksilver—(dy. 1d. per lb.) bd. ... lb.	0	3	10
Foreign—Span. (dy. 40s. per ton) .. bd. ... ton	17	0	0				

GOLD AND SILVER.

	£	s.	d.
Foreign Gold in Bars (standard) ... per oz.	£3	17	9
Foreign Gold in Coin, Spanish Doubloons	0	0	0
New Dollars	0	4	10½
.. .. 20 Franc pieces	0	0	0
Silver in Bars (standard)	0	5	0½

TIDE TABLE.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, for the week ending Jan. 31

	Satur.	Sunday.	Mond.	Tuesd.	Weds.	Thurs.	Frid.
Morning	6 0	6 33	7 9	7 57	9 7	10 36	– –
Afternoon	6 17	6 51	7 33	8 31	9 43	11 11	10 7

PRICES OF SHARES.

BRITISH MINES.

No. of Shares.	Name of Company.	Amount of Share.	Amount paid.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Present Price.
500	Anglesey	100	5	10	8	8 10
1,800	Arigna Iron & Coal Co.	50	34	..	..	—
4,000	Bissoe Bridge	5	5	4	2	2½
8,000	Blaenavon	50	40	37½	37½	37½
20,000	British Iron	50	50	5	5	5
1,000	Cariggan	..	15	4	4	4
100	Copper Bottom	..	41	30	30	30
2,000	Cornubian Lead Co.	..	3½	3	2½	3
6,000	Cornwall Great United	12	9	1	1	1
1,000	Cuddra	10	6	6	6	6
5,000	Dartmoor Consols	5	5	2	2	2
10,000	DurhamCountyCoalCo.	50	32½	..	..	—
2,000	Danescombe	..	..	3	2⅞	2⅞
2,000	De Dunstanville	..	..	3½	3½	3½
1,000	Duffield	..	..	16	14½	15
2,000	East Cornwall Tin, &c.	6	6	2	2	2
1,200	East Mulberry Hills	3½	3½	1	1	1
4,000	English	25	12½	2	1½	2
3,200	Great Wh. Prosper	25	7½	6½	6½	6½
4,000	Great Wh. Charlotte	2½	2½	3½	3	3
2,600	Gernick	..	.	1½	1	1
10,000	Hibernian	50	12	4½	4	4
1,000	Holmbush	100	4	32	32	32
2,000	Isle of Serk (Guernsey)	..	6⅞	11	11	11
12,000	Kellewerris	5	2½	½	½	½
600	Llwyndyissa	..	5	7½	7½	7½
20,000	Mining Co. of Ireland	25	7	15	14	15
6,000	Perran Consols	4½	4½	2	2	2
3,000	Polberou Consols	10	10	1	1	1
6,000	Polbreen	5	4	1	1	1
2,000	Relistian	..	..	7	7	7
5,000	Redmoor Consolidated	5	4½	1½	1	1
10,000	Rhymney Iron	50	45	39	39	39
8,000	St. Hilary	2½	2½	½	½	½
800	South Towan	10	10	4	4	4
1,000	South Wh. Neptune	..	..	2½	2½	2½
4,000	Tregolian	5	3½	1	1	1
4,000	Treleigh Consols	5	4½	1½	1½	1½
4,505	Tamar Consols	5	3	1½	1	1½
6,000	Tin Croft	10	6½	3½	3½	3½
198	Trevaskus	..	60	40	40	40
4,000	Tretoil	..	1½	2½	2½	2½
4,000	United Hills	5	5	8½	8	8½
2,000	Wendron	8	8	3	3	3
3,300	West Cork	50	50	..	..	—
5,000	Wh. Harm. & Montagne	10	10	1½	1	1
6,000	Wicklow Copper	5	5	8	8	8
3,820	West Wheal Jewel	8	7½	3½	3½	3½
5,000	Wheal Sisters	..	½	½	½	½
1,000	Wheal Julia	..	..	42	40	40

FOREIGN MINES.

No. of Shares.	Name of Company.	Amount of Share.	Amount paid.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Present Price.
4,000	Alten Mining Company	15	12½	10	10	10
10,000	Anglo Mexican Co.	100	100	3	1	3
3,374	Do. Subscription	25	25	2½	2½	2½
2,000	Bolanos	150	150	80	75	80
	Ditto Scrip	..	25	40	40	40
10,000	Brazilian Imperial	35	20	20	19	20
10,000	Bolivar	20	20	1½	1	1
10,000	Ditto Scrip	10	10	1½	1½	—
10,000	Cata Branca } Brazilian	10	6½	8	8	8
10,000	Conceição } Co.	10	3	..	..	..
10,000	Candonga Mining Co.	20	7½	5½	5½	5½
	Ditto registered	20	7½	5	5	5
12,000	Cobre Copper Company	40	40	32	32	32
8,500	Colombian Co. regis.	55	55	3½	3½	½
1,500	Ditto, New	11	11	..	..	—
10,000	Copiapo Mining Co.	20	13½	9½	9½	9½
20,000	General Mining Association	20	18	8	8	8
5,351	Mexican Company	60	56½	..	..	—
12,000	Mocaubas and Cocaes	25	25	11½	11½	11½
5,000	Minas Geraes	20	11	1	1	1
2,000	New Granada	10	9	..	..	—
14,582	Real del Monte, regis.	54½	34½	6	6	6
	Do. unregistered	54½	.	7	7	7
	Ditto Loan Notes	150	150	160	160	160
2,500	Rio de Ancri	..	3½	.	..	—
11,000	St. John d'el Rey	20	14½	2	1⅞	2
40,000	United Mexican	40	40	4	3½	4
	Black Scrip, addl. capital	14	5	4½	4	4½
	Red New Scrip	5	5	7	6	7
14,000	Zacatecas Mining Co.	5	5	..	..	—

RAILWAYS.

No. of Shares.	Name of Company.	Amount of Share.	Amount paid.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Present Price.
2,000	Aylesbury	20	17	..	..	—
6,300	Birmingham and Derby	100	90	60	60	60
9,500	Birming. & Gloucester	100	70	54	51½	54
7,500	Birm. Brist. & Th. Junc.	20	18	9	9	9
660	Bolton and Leigh	100	100	61	61	61
641	Ditto ¼ Shares	25	25	..	..	—
15,000	Bristol and Exeter	100	40	17	15	15
1,172	Cant. & Whitstable	50	50	..	..	—
350	Cheltenham	100	100	1½	1½	1½
5,000	Chester & Birkenhead	50	35	40	40	40
5,000	Chester and Crewe	50	50	35	35	35
3,500	Do Extension	50	3	3	3	3
7,500	Chelten. & Gt. Western	100	45	2½	2½	2½
14,000	Chelt. Oxford and Tring	100	5	6½	6½	6½
2,000	Clarence	100	32	35½	35½	35½
6,000	Dublin and Drogheda	100	10	3	3	3
	Dublin and Kingstown	..	80	70	70	70
8,000	Dublin and Kilkenny	100	7½	½	½	½
800	Durham Junction	100	100	..	..	—
7,500	Durham S. W. Junction	20	3½	..	..	—
2,040	Durham & Sunderland	50	50	38	38	38
3,000	Deptford Junction	20	1	1½	1⅛	1⅛ ⅜
60,000	Eastern Counties	25	21	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5,000	Edinb. Leith & Newha.	20	7	4	4	4
18,000	Edinburgh & Glasgow	50	20	9½	9½	9½
2,500	Forest of Dean	50	50	40	40	40
12,500	Glasg., Paisley & Ayrsh.	50	30	26	26	26
16,000	Glasg., Paisley, & Green.	25	17	12	12	12
10,918	Grand Junction	100	100	209	209	209
10,918	Do. New	50	30	76½	76½	76½
10,000	Great North of England	100	35	20	20	20
25,000	Great Western	100	65	67½	65½	67
	Ditto New	50	20	20	19	19½
6,000	Gosport Junction	50	20	21	21	21
8,000	Gt. Leinster & Munster	100	5	½	½	½
8,000	Hull and Selby	50	33	24	23	24
5,000	Lancaster & Preston	50	33	25	25	25
2,100	Leeds and Selby	100	100	70	70	70
2,000	Leicester and Swaning.	50	50	73½	73½	73½
5,100	Liverpool & Manchester	100	100	183	183	183
12,021	Do. ¼ Shares	25	25	46½	46½	46½
7,968	Do. ½ do.	50	40	70	70	70
24,000	Lond. & Blackwall	25	17½	16½	13½	16½
20,000	London and Greenwich	20	20	12½	12½	12½
	Ditto New	..	20	17	17	17
25,000	London and Birmingh.	100	90	151	151	151
25,000	Do. ¼ Shares	25	5	24	24	24
	Do. New	32	24	33	32	32
14,000	London & Croydon Tr.	20	16½	11	11	11
6,000	Do. Scrip	15	12½	15	14⅞	15
6,666	Do. (New Scrip)	20	4½	6½	6½	6½
20,000	London & Sth. Western	50	38½	44½	44½	44½
16,000	Ditto New	25	20	40½	40½	40½
36,000	Lond. & Brighton	50	20	20½	18½	20
12,000	London Grand Junction	50	5	..	..	—
2,000	Llanelly	100	82	73	73	73
7,000	Manchester & Sheffield	100	20	5	5	5
14,000	Manchester and Chester	..	2½	..	..	—
13,000	Manchester and Leeds	100	[illegible]	70	70	70
10,000	Do. (New)	50	15	22	22	22
10,000	Manchest. South Union	100	5	21½	21½	21½
1,000	Manchester & Oldham	100	8	..	..	—
30,000	Manchester & Birming.	70	20	14½	13½	14½
13,[illegible]	Do. Extension	70	7	3½	3	3
5,000	Maryport & Carlisle	50	37	7	7	7
10,000	Midland Counties	100	90	73	71	73
3,000	Newcastle and Carlisle	100	100	100	100	100
12,000	North Midland	100	93	83½	81½	83½
15,000	Ditto (New)	50	10	14½	13	14½
12,000	Northern and Eastern	100	23	15	14½	15
6,000	North Union	100	75	83½	83½	83½
2,000	Preston and Wyre	50	30	43	43	43
2,500	Preston and Wigan	..	20	33	33	33
1,500	Stanhope and Tyne	100	100	..	..	—
1,000	Stockton & Darlington	100	100	230	230	230
1,000	Do. ½ Shares	50	50	..	..	—
3,000	South Durham	50	2½	½	½	½
6,000	Sheffield & Rotherham	25	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000	South Eastern	50	15	1½	1	1½
[illegible]	South Western (Steph.)	50	1	½	½	½
[illegible]	Thames Haven	50	7½	4½	4½	4½
5,300	Warrington & Newton	100	100	..	..	—
5,000	Westminster & Greenw.	50	2	½	½	½
6,000	West Durham	100	7	4½	4½	4½
1,000	York & North Midland	50	50	30½	30½	30½

PRICES OF SHARES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Shares.	Name of Company.	Amount of Share.	Amount paid.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Present Price.
10,000	Anglo Mexican Mint	10	10	11	11	11
10,000	Anti Dry Rot	25	17½	6	6	6
10,000	Asphalte (Claridge)	20	4	1	2	2
10,000	Assam Tea	50	5	5½	5½	5½
10,000	Australian Agricultur.	100	27½	45	45	45
8,600	Brit. Rock & Patent Salt	50	35	12	12	12
8,000	Bahia Steam	10	8	..	..	—
2,500	Bitumen Bastenne, &c.	20	3	1½	1½	1½
6,000	Brit. Americ. Land Co.	..	33	14	14	14
20,000	Brit. Agricu. Loan Co.	105	5	..	..	—
10,000	Canada Company	100	32½	32	31	32
200,000	Canada (Upper) Bonds	..	..	101½	101	101½
	City Bonds, div. 4½	..	..	101	100	100½
5,000	Eastern Coast of Central America [Deb.	20	15½	5½	4½	4½
5,000	Droitwich Patent Salt	25	25	14½	14½	14½
2,500	Essex Marine Salt	20	8	..	..	—
1,000	Equitable Discount So.	100	25	..	..	..
2,700	Equitable Rever. Soc.	100	45	41	41	41
20,000	General Steam Navig.	15	14	25	25	25
2,100	Hungerford Market	100	100	31½	31½	31½
	Hudson's Bay Stock	100	100	268	268	268
10,000	Irish Waste Land Co.	50	1	½	½	½
8,000	Lond. Rever. Inter. So.	50	10	6	6	6
1,800	London Corn Exchan.	..	..	25	25	25
8,000	Lond. Caoutchouc Co.	12½	12½	12½	12	12½
5000	London Cemetery Co.	20	12	10	10	10
50,000	Mexican South Amer.	10	7	5½	5½	5½
	New Corn Ex.	..	37½	20½	20½	20½
	New Brunswick (Land)	..	57	10	10	10
10,000	Rio Doce	25	5½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
2,754	Rever. Interest Society	100	100	130½	130	130½
2,633	Ditto New	100	90	114	114	114
2,000	Shotts Iron Foundry	50	48	53	53	53
10,000	South Australian	25	15	12½	12½	12½
	Ship Ow. Towing Co.	10	7½	..	..	—
4,000	Thames Tunnel	50	50	9½	9½	9½
10,000	Van Dieman's Land	100	18	8½	8½	8½

CANALS.

No. of Shares.	Name of Company.	Amount of Share.	Amount Paid.	Price.	Dividend per Ann.	Next Dividend Payable.
1,760	Ashton and Oldham	98	98	118	7	Sept.
1,482	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	113	113	71	4	Oct.
720	Barnsley	160	160	275	14	July
1,260	Basingstoke	100	100	55	..	—
1,005	Brecknock & Abergav.	150	150	94½	5½	—
8,000	Birming. 1-16th Share	79⅞	79⅞	219	10	Dec.
4,000	Do. & Liverpool Junct.	100	100	26	..	—
477	Bolton and Bury	250	250	..	6	Jan.
712	Bridgwater & Taunton	100	100	70	3	Aug.
400	Chelmer & Blackwater	100	100	101	5	Jan.
16,000	Carlisle	..	21½	..	..	
500	Coventry	100	100	680	48	Nov.
1,500	Chesterfield	..	..	..	..	
460	Cromford	100	100	340	27	July
4,546	Croydon	31½	31½	3⅞	..	
11,810	Do. Bonds	..	..	..	5	Oct.
20,000	Danube and Mayne	41⅞	41⅞	27	4	—
2,060½	Dudley	100	100	100	4½	Sept.
600	Derby	100	100	140	11	July
3,575½	Ellesmere & Chester	133	133	80	4	Sept.
231	Erewash	100	100	800	62	Oct.
1,297	Forth and Clyde	400	400	600	30	July
11,600	Grand Junction	100	100	175	10	June
2,849½	Grand Union	100	100	23½	1	Oct.
1,500	Grand Surrey	100	100	..	..	Sept.
120,000	Do. (optional) Loan	100	100	63	4	Dec.
3,096	Grand Western	100	100	14	..	—
600	Glamorganshire	172½	172½	..	13½	Sept.
1,960	Gloucester & Berkley	100	100	..	..	
269	Do. (optional) Notes	60	60	..	..	
749	Grantham	150	150	203	12	May
6,233	Huddersfield	57½	57½	36	2	Sept.
100	Kensington	100	100	10	..	—
25,328	Kennet and Avon	40	40	27½	1½	Sept.
11,699½	Lancaster	47½	47½	27	1½	Mar.
2,897½	Leeds and Liverpool	100	100	750	30	Nov.
18½	Leeds & Liverpl. New	80	..	..	16	—
545	Leicester	140	140	230	15½	July
1,897	Leicester & Northam	83½	83½	88	5½	Dec.
550	Lisk. and Looe Un.	25	25	..	..	
70	Loughborough	142⅞	142⅞	2250	162	July
	Manches., Bol. & Bury	..	78	66½	..	—
2,409	Monmouthshire	100	100	202	10	Dec.
700	Montgomeryshire	100	100	98	4½	Aug.
250	Melton Mowbray	100	100	200	10	July
500	Mersey and Irwell	100	100	500	25	Oct.
3,000	Macclesfield	100	100	50	2½	—
247	Neath	100	100	325	17	July
100	Nene Navig. Bds.	100	100	..	..	—
1,786	Oxford	100	100	600	30	Sept.
521	Oakham	130	130	52	2	May
2,400	Peak Forest	78	78	104	5	Dec.
2,520	Portsmouth & Arundel	50	50	..	..	
21,418	Regent's (or London)	33⅜	33⅜	12	7s	July
5,669	Rochdale	85	85	112	6	May
500	Shropshire	125	125	138	8	Dec.
800	Somerset Coal	150	150	150	9½	Dec.
36,000	Do. Lock Fund Stock	12½	12½	11½	4½	Dec.
700	Stafford. & Worcester	140	140	675	36	July
500	Shrewsbury	125	125	280	9	Nov.
300	Stourbridge	145	145	400	9	July
3,647	Stratford-on-Avon	79½	79½	45	2	Aug.
200	Stroudwater	150	150	500	26	Nov.
533	Swansea	100	100	265	16	Nov.
3,762	Severn & Wye & Railw.	35	35	39	2½	Sept.
1,300	Thames & Severn blk.	100	100	34	2	June
1,150	Do. Do. red.	100	100	—	2	June
2,600½	Trent & Mersey ¼ Sh.	50	50	600	32½	Dec.
350	Tavistock (mineral)	100	100	..	2	Mar.
8,149	Thames and Medway	19½	19½	2	..	
3,344	Do. New	.	.	..	..	
1,000	1,000½ Warwick & Bir.	100	100	270	18	May
980	Warwick and Napton	100	100	195	15	Nov.
6,000	Worcester & Birming.	78	78	68	4	Aug.
5,000	Wilts and Berks	67½	67½	28	1½	May
800	Wyrley and Essington	125	125	71½	3	Jan.
126	Wisbeach	105	105	35	..	—
905	Wey and Arun	110	110	22½	1	May.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of Shares.	Name of Company.	Amount of Share.	Amount Paid.	Price.	Dividend per Ann.	Next Dividend Payable.
2,000	Albion	500	50	73	3½	Dec
50,000	Alliance Brit. & Forei.	100	11	14	6	Oct.
50,000	Do. Marine	100	5	6	6½	Jan.
24,000	Atlas	50	5	15	¾	July
1,200½	Birminghm Fire	250	55	107½	5	May
20,000	British Fire	250	50	40	4	Sep.
12,000	British Comercial	50	5	6	6	Dec.
5,000	Cler. Med. & Gen. Life	100	2½	4	5	Aug.
4,000	County	100	10	42	3	Dec.
	Crown	50	11½	9½	8	Nov.
20,000	Eagle	50	5	5⅞	½	Oct.
200	Economic Life	1000	250	400	5	Jan.
2,271	European Life	20	20	22	1½	Jan.
50,000	Ditto New	20	2	1½	2s	Jan.
1,000,000	Globe Stock	100	100	133½	6	Dec.
20,000	Guardian	100	27½	35	5	July
7,500	Hercules	100	10	16	7	April
40,000	Hope	50	5	5½	4s6	Sep.
2,400	Imperial Fire	500	50	125	5½	Dec.
7,500	Imperial Life	100	10	10½	9s	July
13,453	Indemnity Marine	100	5½	25	5	Sept.
100,000	Insurance Co. of Scot.	—	10	..	..	—
2,020	Kent Fire	50	50	92	3½	Feb.
	Do. Life	..	..	79	3	—
10,000	Law Life	100	10	29	16s	April
50,000	Minerva Life	20	2	..	4	July
3,900	London, Fire	25	12½	18	½	Sep.
31,000	London, Ship	25	12½	18	½	Sep.
50,000	North British	200	10	20½	8	June
31,000	National Life	100	5	11	5	July
20,000	Palladium Life	50	2	2⅞	5	Jan.
50,000	Protector Life	..	1	½	4	—
2,500	Provident Life	100	10	19	1	June
	Phœnix	..	..	175	5	—
100,000	Rock Life	20	2	6	5s	Oct.
689,220	Royal Exchan. Stock	..	.	280	5	Dec.
20,000	Standard of England	50	5	..	5	May
	Sun	..	..	210	6½	Dec.
5,000	Universal Life	100	5	7	5	May
1,500	Union	..	20	125	..	—
4,000	University Life	100	5	6	5	—
50,000	United Kingdom Life	20	2	..	4	—
50	Westminster Life	1000	1000	..	..	—
10,000	West of Scotland	..	10	..	..	—

PRICES OF SHARES.

JOINT STOCK BANKS

No. of Shares.	Name of Company.	Amount of Share.	Amount paid.	Price.	Dividend per Ann.	Next Dividend Payable.
25,000	Agric. & Com. of Irel.	25	10	..	..	—
5,000	Australasia	40	40	59	8	Jan.
1,500,000	Bank of Scotland	100	83⅓	178	6	Oct.
10,000	Birmingham Bank	50	10	23½	10	Mar.
500,000	British Linen Co.	100	100	..	8	Dec.
20,000	British North Amer.	50	30	27½	6	Mar.
100,000	Commercial	5	5	5½	7	—
20,000	Colonial	100	25	32⅞	6	Jan.
5,000	Devon and Cornwall	100	25	45	8	—
3,000	Equitable Loan Co.	..	9	10	..	—
1,000,000	Glasgow Union	250	50	65	7	Dec.
10,000	Gloucestershire	50	10	25	10	Feb.
6,000	Hampshire	50	5	..	10	Aug.
10,000	Hibernian	100	25	21	4	—
4,000	Ionian State	25	5	7	..	—
3,000	Devon & Cor. Bg. Co.	..	20	36	..	—
30,000	London & Westmins.	100	20	22½	5	Mar.
3,000	Lancaster	100	20	..	10	Aug.
25,000	Liverpool	100	12½	22	10	July
60,000	Lond. Joint Stock Co.	50	10	13½	5	June
50,000	Manch. & Liver. Dis.	100	15	9⅞	7½	Mar.
20,000	Manchester	100	25	27	7½	Oct.
25,000	Monm. & Glamorg.	20	10	16	15	Aug.
20,000	North & South Wales	10	5	10½	6	—
20,000	Natl. Bank of Ireland	50	17½	16	5	—
10,000	Nat. Provincl. Engl.	100	35	33⅞	5	Jan.
10,000	Ditto New	20	10	10½	..	—
80,000	Nor. & Cnt. B. of Eng.	10	10	5	5	Dec.
10,000	North Wilts	25	5	10⅞	7	—
20,000	Prov. Bk. of Ireland	100	25	44	8	July
4,000	Ditto New	10	10	18	8	—
2,000,000	Royal of Scotland	100	109	165	6	—
7,000	South African	..	..	5	..	—
20,000	S. of Ireland, Cork	25	5	5	..	—
4,000,000	Western of Scotland	200	40	..	5	July
20,000	W. of Eng. & S. W. Dis	20	12½	12	5	—
20,000	Wilts and Dorset	15	7½	7½	5	—

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

No. of Shares.	Name of Company.	Amount of Share.	Amount paid.	Price.	Dividend per Ann.	Next Dividend Payable.
10,000	Alliance	10	5	..	..	—
2,500	Bath	20	16	22	½	Sept.
600	Bradford	25	25	..	10	—
5,000	British	40	18	21	1½	May
5,000	Do. Provincial	20	19	25	1½	Nov.
928	Birmingham	77½	77½	93	5½	July.
2,400	Birm. & Staffordshire	50	50	73	4	Sept.
600	Brentford	50	50	18	4	April
4,250	Bristol	20	20	36	2	Feb.
1,500	Brighton	20	20	11	3½	Sept.
730	Do. New	20	18	9½	3½	—
2,471	Brighton, General	20	20	9½	4½	Nov.
363	Carlisle	25	..	..	..	—
7,000	Continental Consolidat.	50	62½	110	6½	July
7,000	Do. New	50	10	24	..	—
240	Canterbury	50	50	55	6	Jan.
700	Chelmsford	50	50	42	4	Dec.
300	Cheltenham	50	50	75	8	Oct.
1,000	City of London	100	100	195	10	Sept
1,000	Do. New	100	75	114	10	Dec.
800	Coventry	25	25	2½	..	—
200	Derby	50	50	..	..	—
180	Dover	50	50	..	..	—
600	Dudley	20	20	17	5	—
4,500	Edinburgh Coal Gas	25	25	..	..	—
	Edinburgh and Alloa	..	14	..	..	—
240	Exeter	50	50	..	..	—
4,000	Equitable	50	50	26	3	June
10,000	European	20	15	13½	..	Aug.
4,450	Glasgow	25	25	54	10	—
20,000	Greenwich Railw. Gas	..	1	..	..	—
10,000	Imperial	50	50	54½	5	—
85,000	Do. Bonds	100	100	..	4	—
1,200	Ipswich	..	10	..	..	—
800	Isle of Thanet	25	20	18	5	Aug.
2,350	Independent	50	30	50	6	Oct.
240	Leicester	50	50	..	..	—
750	Leith Coal Gas	20½	20	..	..	—
500	Liverpool	242	242	360	17	—
	Do. N. Gas and Coke	100	100	97	..	—
	Do. (New Do.)	..	60	..	..	—
200	Maidstone	50	50	100	10	Feb.
9,000	Phœnix	50	29	31	4	June
579	Portsea	..	53	..	..	—
304	Poplar	50	50	..	..	—
1,000	Ratcliff	100	80	60	5	Sept.
480	Rochdale	..	15	..	..	—
4,000	South Metropolitan	50	22	19	4	July
1,600	Sheffield	..	16½	..	..	—
1,000	Shrewsbury	..	10	..	..	—
120	Swansea	50	50	..	..	—
8,200	United General	50	46	36	5	Jan.
240	Warwick	50	50	50	5	Jan.
400	Wakefield	25	25	229	1½	Jan.
750	Warrington	20	20	20	1	Oct.
12,000	Westminster Chartered	50	50	57½	3	Dec.
6,000	Ditto New	50	10	11	12s	Dec.
200	Worthing	50	50	..	5	Aug.
800	Yarmouth	—	—	—	—	—

DOCKS.

No. of Shares.	Name of Company.	Amount of Share.	Amount paid.	Price.	Dividend per Ann.	Next Dividend Payable.
600,106l	Commercial	100	100	66	3	July
	East and West India Stock	100	100	104½	..	Jan.
1,038	East Country	100	100	10	..	—
325,8,310l.5s. 10	London Stk	..	..	66	3	Dec.
	Ditto Bonds	..	..	106	4	—
2,209	Bristol	147½	147½	74	3½	Dec.
68,324	Ditto Notes	..	..	113	5	Nov.
570	Folkestone Harbour	50	50	..	..	—
15,000	Ditto Bonds	..	..	..	5	—
11,000	Grand Collier Docks	50	1	1	..	—
1,352,752	St. Katharine Stock	100	100	107	5	Jan.
500,000	Ditto Bonds	..	..	101½	4½	Oct.
200,000	Do. Bonds for 10 years	..	..	99½	4	Oct.
2,500	Deptford Pier	20	3	11	..	—
	Southampton	50	5	2⅞	..	—

BRIDGES.

No. of Shares.	Name of Company.	Amount of Share.	Amount paid.	Price.	Dividend per Ann.	Next Dividend Payable.
1,600	Hammersmith	50	50	22	1	Jan
7,231	Southwark w. new sub.	63½	63½	2⅞	..	—
1,700	Do. New of 7½ per cent.	50	50	14	1⅞	Dec.
5,848	Vauxhall	70½	70½	23½	19s	Dec.
5,000	Waterloo	100	100	3	..	—
5,000	Do. old Annuities of 8l.	60	60	21	22s	Feb.
5,000	Do. new do. of 7l.	40	40	18	19s3	Feb.
50,000	Ditto Bonds	..	.	120	5	Feb.

WATER WORKS.

No. of Shares.	Name of Company.	Amount of Share.	Amount paid.	Price.	Dividend per Ann.	Next Dividend Payable.
4,800	Birmingham	25	25	20	10s	—
121	Colchester	100	100	..	..	—
4,433	East London	100	100	162½	7	Jan.
4,000	Glasgow	50	50	.	..	—
5,500	Grand Junction	46½	41⅞	67	2½	Jan.
5,400	Edinburgh Joint Stock	25	25	..	..	—
2,000	Kent	100	100	44	2	Jan.
372	Liverpool Bootle	220	220	327	10	Jan.
1,360	New River Lond. Bridge Water Annuities	..	..	60	2½	Oct.
6,486	Manchester & Salford	100	30	54½	2½	Mar.
800	Portsea Island	50	50	..	..	—
700	Portsmouth & Farlington	50	50	21	1	—
8,000	Ramsgate	10	8	10	.	—
1,000	Vauxhall, late So. Lond.	100	100	104	5	Oct.
8,300	West Middlesex	63½	63½	99	4	Dec.
1,360	York Building Co. L. P.	100	100	35	1l 14	Oct.

ROADS.

No. of Shares.	Name of Company.	Amount of Share.	Amount paid.	Price.	Dividend per Ann.	Next Dividend Payable.
553	Archw. and Kent Tn.	30	30	..	1	1 & 7
300	Barking	100	100	22½	1½	1 & 7
1,000	Commercial	100	100	75	5	1 & 7
2,000	Do. East India Dock Br.	100	100	3	3	1 & 7
492	Great Dover Str.	..	70	..	1½	1 & 7
2,393	Highgate Archway	..	30l 8	2	..	—
11,092½	New North Rd. Stock	100	100	.	.	—

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

No. of Shares.	Name of Company.	Amount of Share.	Amount paid.	Price.	Dividend per Ann.	Next Dividend Payable.
400	Adelaide Gal. of Science	50	..	.	.	—
1,000	London, w. Bronze Tick.	75	75	18	.	—
1,500	London University	100	100	8	..	—
700	Russell	25	25	7	..	—
2,000	King's College	100	100	13½	..	—

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